

INSURANCE

All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PERROZZI

SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930.

PRICE ONE ANNA

GANDHIJI TO LEAD FIRST BATCH OF CIVIL RESISTERS.

Contents Of Ultimatum Kept Secret.

AMERICA'S KEEN INTEREST IN INDIA'S STRUGGLE.

British Jingo Press Active.

VICEROY ASKED TO TAKE STRONG MEASURES IN PEOPLE'S INTEREST !

AHMEDABAD, March 3. Mr. Reynolds, the Englishman who is residing in the Ashram for some time past, and who is carrying the letter of Mahatmaji to the Viceroy, along with Pandit Motilal Nehru, left last night for Delhi. He will personally approach His Excellency and deliver the letter on Tuesday.

The contents of the letter are still mysterious. It is, however, understood, that stress is laid on seven out of eleven points, particularly, the reduction of the salt-tax and military expenditure. Large salaries which the Governors and civil servants are drawing is also hinted, and Gandhiji has asked, it is reported, for its reduction. Failing compliance, Gandhiji is reported to have said that he would break and disobey laws in connection with salt. It is also the felt here that Gandhiji's presence will be required outside for conducting the campaign, and he might captain the last batch.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI TO LEAD FIRST BATCH.

AHMEDABAD, March 3. It is understood that Mahatma

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIA'S STRUGGLE.

1200 Newspapers Publish Vallabhbhai's Statement

NEW YORK MUSLIMS SUPPORT CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNALISTS.

(Special cable to "The Chronicle.")

NEW YORK, March 2.

One thousand and two hundred newspapers have published to-day Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's prediction that, an unprecedented war is starting shortly and his advice to the rich to go abroad. The newspapers also publish Mr. Reza's statement that Mahatma Gandhi's war is strictly non-

violent disobedience unto death. A hundred Muslims, offered 10 prayers at Barle's and adopted Mr. Reza's resolution affirming confidence in Mahatma's leadership, unrelenting battle for freedom and supporting Mr. Brelvi's Congress Muslim Party's crusade against communalists who are accomplices of alien rule.

TAMIL NADU WELCOMES SABARMATI DECISION.

Call To People To Join The Campaign.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI VESTED WITH FULL POWERS.

MADRAS, March 3.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee which met at Vellore passed the following resolution in connection with the proposed Civil Disobedience:

"This Committee welcomes the decision of the Working Committee of the Congress authorising Mahatma Gandhi to initiate Civil Disobedience and calls upon the people of Tamil Nad to give every assistance and cooperation to this campaign of Satyagraha and specially in preserving non-violence and discipline in face of provocation.

This Committee requests and authorises Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to enlist volunteers and determine when and in what manner a campaign of civil disobedience be started in this province. This Committee also appeals to all those who can possibly make the necessary sacrifice immediately to enlist themselves as volunteers for Civil Disobedience and be in readiness to join such a campaign as

may be started in this province in accordance with the spirit of the Working Committee's resolution."

OBEY CONGRESS MANDATE. The Committee also passed a resolution endorsing the Congress resolve not to participate in the proposed Round Table Conference, calling upon the people of the Province to give effect to the Lahore Congress Resolution on the boycott of Provincial and Central Legislatures and refrain from voting in elections to such Legislatures. The Committee also resolved that the gentlemen of the Congress Council Party who have not resigned their seats in the Council should not take part in the deliberations of any Committee meetings of the Congress till they complied with the Congress resolution and in the absence of their non-compliance by 15th March or explanation for such default is received to the satisfaction of the President, their seats shall 'ipso facto' be deemed vacated.—Free Press.

FINANCE MEMBER TO FACE "STORM."

M. L. A. s Meet To Decide Line Of Attack.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Several members of the Assembly participated in informal discussion of the budget with a view to define the line of attack tomorrow in the Legislative Assembly. Those who participated included Pandit Malaviya and his Nationalist followers, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. S. N. Hajl and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

The main bone of contention was the attitude to be adopted on the question of Imperial Preference. It is understood that strong views were expressed at the meeting. It is expected that tomorrow's general discussion of the budget will be very interesting and will indicate whether the budget is to face a storm or a calmer atmosphere. The present indication points towards the former.—A. P.

VEKED QUESTION BEFORE M. L. A. S.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND COTTON INDUSTRY.

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press says that cotton duties proposals involving Imperial Preference have caused utmost difficulty in Nationalist and Independent ranks in evolving a common line of action. Prolonged discussions to-day failed to yield any result. Though Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas is still awaiting instruction from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, other Bombay members hold that the mill industry must not be allowed to die for the sake of political objections to Imperial Preference.

Non-Bombay interests on the other hand hold the endorsement of Imperial Preference at this stage might undo all the forty years' work of the National Congress and, therefore, must oppose the plan till the last, even though Government has a majority through a combination of European and Central Muslim votes.

THE REAL OBSTACLE.

But perhaps what is causing real trouble is that tariff proposals are so interlocked as to make it difficult if not impossible to separate one from the other. Moreover there is a handicap caused by the rule that taxation proposals can emanate from a tariff bill. The exception which favours United Kingdom might be held out of order as the additional taxation which this would involve can be moved by the Government only.

It is understood that in the general discussion of the budget tomorrow only backbenchers will participate as non-official leaders will meet again tomorrow to see if a common course of action can be agreed upon. Thus the attack will be directed more towards Tariff Bill than the Finance Bill though the statement of the Finance Member would otherwise come in for interesting review.

The present forecasts show that Sir George Schuster will have fair majority to push through the entire programme outlined in the budget.—A. P.

COAL BILL & AFTER.

Fateful Meetings This Week.

WHAT L. G. INTENDS TO DO

LONDON, March 3. All the three political parties are holding what may prove the fateful meeting this week. The Liberal Parliamentary Party meets on 4th instant to consider the acute situation which has arisen over the Coal Bill Division. According to the "Daily News," Mr. Lloyd George intends to make it quite clear that if there are similar incidents in future he will have seriously to consider his position as party leader.

The Conservative Party meets on 4th instant to consider the situation which has arisen following the formation of a United Empire Party. Meanwhile the Labour Party is meeting in the House of Commons on 5th instant to consider the disagreements which have arisen within the Party over the slow progress of unemployment schemes.—Reuter.

POLICE SEARCHES IN KARACHI.

Naujwan Members Taken To Station.

KARACHI, March 3. It is reported that some police searches were made at Karachi, and that while Swami Yagendra Giri Santal and Iwarachandra, two members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha were sitting in Hanuman Mandir, the Police Superintendent accompanied by a dozen sepoys entered it and surrounded them. The body of Iwarachandra was searched. Shantilal too was searched.

Taken to POLICE STATION. The police seized the Rules of Naujawan Sabha and of Volunteer Corps, found in the pockets of Shantilal. They were then taken into custody and taken in motor cars to their residences which were also searched. All the three persons were then let off.

It is said that letters of intimidation were found addressed to the Magistrate trying the Lahore "Conspiracy" case bearing Karachi Post mark; and that these searches etc. were made in connection with the same.—Free Press.

SIMON COMMISSION REPORT.

To Be Submitted To King After Easter.

MR. BENN'S REPLY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that Sir John Simon had informed him that "the Simon Commission will be very glad to find themselves able to place their report in the Secretary of State's hands after submission to the King soon after the Easter. No time is being wasted; but the work is very laborious and the range of subjects is so large that it is hitherto impossible to make definite statement."

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne Mr. Benn said that the question of making some declaration with regard to the probable date of the London Conference was engaging the Government's constant attention. He was unable to say more at the moment.—Reuter.

MODERATE LEADERS DECISION.

Delhi Conference. Adjourned.

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The Committee appointed by the Leaders Conference concluded to-day its sitting in Delhi and adjourned for about a fortnight after which it will meet probably in Bombay and continue its deliberations.

To-day's sitting of the Committee was entirely concerned with the question whether protection of personal laws should be provided in the constitution, and if so whether it should be applicable to all communities or to Muslims only. Attempts were made to draw a formula but no conclusion has been reached yet.—A. P.

COTTON FIRES IN BOMBAY AND NEW ORLEANS.

Several Thousand Bales Damaged.

HUGE LOSSES ESTIMATED.

Several thousand rupees worth of damage was caused by a fire at the Sewri Cotton Depot on Monday evening. The fire broke out in a stack of about one thousand bales belonging to the Japan Cotton Company and in spite of strenuous efforts made by the Fire Brigades the fire spread to adjoining stacks belonging to the same Company.

Fire broke out 5 p.m. and an alarm was immediately raised. The Sewri Fire Brigade immediately repaired to the spot and was followed by six other fire engines from the city. Operations were soon commenced but helped by a strong wind the fire quickly turned the bales into ashes and spread to the adjoining bales.

Soon six stacks involving about 6000 bales were aflame and it was

after great effort that the firemen prevented the fire from doing more mischief. The fire was brought under control after about an hour. Mr. Cumbs with the assistance of Messrs. Fox, Scully West and Singh conducted the fire operations.

It is understood that the loss is covered by insurance.

BIG COTTON BLAZE IN NEW ORLEANS.

LONDON, March 3.

New Orleans.—A fire swept the wharves and warehouses on the river front. The damage is estimated at £600,000. About 30,000 bales of cotton have been totally lost and 100,000 bales of cotton have been damaged. One person has been killed and 13 have been removed to the hospital.—Reuter.

70 INDIANS DIE ON BOARD A BRITISH STEAMER.

Shocking Way Repatriates From West Indies Are Sent Back.

THREE TRAGEDIES.

"Sutlej" Allowed To Carry Again 900 Passengers!

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi, Editor, "The Vishal Bharat," has issued the following statement about the tragedy on board the "Sutlej" that carried Indian labourers from the West Indies.

"Over-crowding has been a regular feature of the steamers that carry Indian labourers to and from the Colonies and we usually read in the Indian and colonial papers about the sufferings of the deck passengers. The death of as many as 44 Indians on board the "Sutlej" reminds us again that there is something very wrong with the companies that are responsible for this state of affairs and the Government of India too cannot escape its responsibility. The Steamer "Sutlej" is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

OLD STORY OVER AGAIN

More than a year ago, the news of the death of 24 Indians on board the same steamer "Sutlej" was published in the Indian papers. As soon as I read it, I at once wrote to the Government of India about it and received from them a reply that they were considering the question of making an enquiry into this tragedy.

Whether the Government of India got an enquiry made into this tragedy and what was the result of it we do not know. I may add here that by the time the "Sutlej" arrived at Bombay some more deaths in addition to the 24 deaths already cabled from Durban had occurred on the steamer.

44 LIVES LOST AGAIN.

This tragedy has been repeated on a bigger scale for as many as 44 deaths occurred on board the same steamer again. I came to know of it on 21st January when the "Sutlej" arrived in Calcutta. On the 22nd I went to interview the passengers on the steamer along with Swami Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi. We were really shocked to hear the statement of the poor passengers and we could easily imagine the great sufferings of the poor passengers who narrated their troubles to us most pathetically. We decided to issue our statement to the Press, but before that we thought it advisable to inform the Government of India about it and to interview the Protector of Emigrants also.

Accordingly, we interviewed him on board the steamer the next day. I will not say anything here about the objectionable attitude adopted by the Protector of Emigrants except that he had already made up his mind on the question. We sent the following telegram to the Government of India on the 22nd January:

WIRE TO CENTRAL GOVT.

"Forty-four emigrants died on "Sutlej" returned West Indies. Bad diet. Worse accommodation. Immediate enquiry essential.—Benarsides, Bhavani Dayal."

On the 23rd January, I received the following reply from the Government of India:

"Many thanks for your telegram of yesterday regarding deaths of returning emigrants on "Sutlej". Have telegraphed to Local Government for report and am considering your suggestion regarding enquiry.—Habibullah."

PROPOSED INQUIRY.

Taking into consideration the

fact that it was very serious question and that it was the second tragedy of its kind on the same steamer the Government of India ought to have started the enquiry immediately. But it took them full eight days to come to this conclusion. Sjt. Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi received the following letter from the Protector of Emigrants at 8 p.m. on 30th January: "Sir, I have the honour to inform you that as desired by the Government of India, the Government of Bengal have deputed the Magistrate of the 24 Paraganas to hold an enquiry conjointly with you and me regarding the death of 44 Indian repatriates returning to India from the West Indies by the S. S. "Sutlej".

The result of the enquiry is to be submitted to Government as soon as possible for communication to the Government of India.

The enquiry will be held at this office on Monday the 3rd February 1930. The time at which it will take place will be communicated to you later as soon as it is fixed.—Signed A. Denham, Lt. Col. I. M. S., Protector of Emigrants.

NOTHING DOING.

By this time most of the returned emigrants who were detained by us to appear before the enquiry commission departed for their homes. It is to be noted that the Government of India did not consider it essential even to delay the departure of the "Sutlej" that was going to Fiji Islands again with 900 passengers. Under these circumstances, Swami Bhavani Dayal refused to be a member of the Enquiry Committee as he thought that no useful purpose could be served by making this enquiry in this haphazard way.

What the Government of India has been doing on this subject since then we do not know. The "Sutlej" has been responsible for more than 70 deaths of poor Indians during its two trips from the West Indies. What a hue and cry would have been raised if these 70 persons were Englishmen. What the Government of India is going to do to prevent the repetition of such tragedies is not known to us. The fact the Government of India allowed the same steamer to go to Fiji under the same old regulations with 900 passengers makes us despair whether they will do anything at all.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 3. In the House of Commons, Earl Winterton asked when the Round Table Conference would be held. Mr. Benn said he could add nothing to the Viceroy's recent address to the Assembly.

Earl Winterton referred to the importance of simultaneous communication to Parliament when the announcement was made by the Viceroy.

Mr. Benn said he would try to observe that. He was conscious of the necessity of keeping Parliament fully informed. Mr. Benn informed Major Graham Pole that the Simon Commission's report would be published simultaneously in Britain and India.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

RUMOURS OF STRIKE IN JUTE MILLS.

Rise In Hessians.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly market report dated, Calcutta, 1st March:

JUTE SHARES.

During the week the price of raw jute declined by about Rs. 5 per bale. This coupled with the information that shipment of Hessians would not exceed 10-12 crores (or about 12 crores including country consumption) during February has had a depressing effect upon the price of manufactured goods. Jute shares consequently have experienced a further set-back during the week. Both Investors and Speculators have shown very little interest and transactions recorded have been few indeed.

On account of rumours of a general strike in jute mills being likely certain speculators have bought Hessians in the "Fata" market which has risen four annas since the morning to-day. This had an effect on the jute shares which improved to some extent and the close was firm.

Amongst speculative centers Kamratty fluctuated as follows:—Opened at Rs. 525, Lowest at Rs. 512, Highest at Rs. 525 and closed quiet at Rs. 522. Howrah and Clive were nominally quoted at Rs. 508 and Rs. 343 respectively. Nationals are standing at Rs. 25/8.

RAW JUTE.

The market during the week has declined considerably with sellers eager to dispose of their holdings. Buyers have practically kept out of the market on account of the consuming centres showing no interest.

The fluctuation in the "Futures" market during the week was as under:—(March delivery) opened at Rs. 54/8, Lowest at Rs. 49/12, Highest at Rs. 54/8, and closed dull at Rs. 49/12.

JUTE FABRICS.

There has been small fluctuation in prices during the week. Shippers have not shown much interest and the market on the whole has been quiet, but at the close market was better by about four annas to-day mainly due to speculative movements.

The prices during the week were as under:—

Opened at Rs.	11-4	14-2
Lowest at Rs.	14-2	13-14
Highest at Rs.	11-6	14-3
Closed at Rs.	11-6	14-0

COALS.

The anxiously awaited for result of the State Railway tenders, is now in the hands of the public. A large quantity of tenders has been accepted at rates much better than last year's prices but in spite of this no appreciable rise has taken place in the values of coal shares as most of the holders have been eager to unload their holdings should the prices go up.

On the whole, the market keeps very steady with less business passing. Burrakur and South Karanpura in Bird Group were fully firm while Borra, Bhulanbararee and Standard in Hedger group were also popular. New Beerboom (Ord.) and North Kenda were dealt in at Rs. 19/4 and Rs. 5/2 respectively. Bansdeopur, Equitable, Marine "B" and Raneeungee were steady features. Bengal changed hands at Rs. 535. Bengal Bhatdee were in some request at Rs. 6/12 and Bengal Nagore accounted for a deal at Rs. 75. Burrademo, on the other hand, were on offer. Ghusick and Musila and Samla were also in buyers' favour. Pench Valley recorded few deals round Rs. 52. Adjal had

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

ATTEMPTS TO MAINTAIN PRICES.

Prospects Of New Cotton Crop.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their report dated New York, Jan. 30th, state:—

Yesterday the action of the market in declining rather easily below the Farm Board loan level was very disappointing to longs, many of whom apparently lost confidence and liquidated their holdings. The question arises as to what is likely to happen next. Will the American Cotton Co-operative Association be given authority to act as a stabilization corporation with a view to buying cotton with government funds in order to prevent a further decline? We think not, our reasons for arriving at this conclusion being that relatively few farmers still have any part of their 1929 crop on hand and that attempts to maintain prices at the present time would directly counteract the efforts which the Association is making to bring about a sharp reduction in cot-

ton acreage. We have no reason to doubt that Co-operatives will continue during the remainder of this season to make loans on the basis of 16 cents for middling cotton of 7/8 inch staple, but this will have no decided market influence as their receipts cannot fall to be small from now until the next crop movement gains momentum, and the accommodation which they offer will of course, be restricted to their members.

ACREAGE REDUCTION.

Assuming that the Farm Board will concentrate on an acreage reduction campaign, the effect of which will not be known for several months, and that they will be averse to surplus control operations, especially as present spot holders show no indications of distress, we believe that, for some time to come, we shall have a close approach to free market conditions and that trading will,

in consequence, become much more active than of late.

ATTRACTIVENESS OF INDIAN COTTON.

Among the rather numerous bullish features of the present situation we think that the wide disparity which continues to exist between American and Indian cotton—causing the latter to maintain its attractiveness for foreign spinners from a price standpoint—is important. Bombay reports that the relative weakness in that market reflects a heavy new crop movement, cotton being picked, ginned and marketed with unusual rapidity owing to favourable weather conditions and to the bearish views of growers. It is thought that some time may elapse before this season's decrease in Indian production commences to exert a strengthening influence on the course of prices in that market.

PRICE-MAKING FACTORS.

With regard to American exchanges, the new crop outlook will soon become decidedly important as a price-making factor. So far, all that can be said is:

(1) Following a study of prices, Dr. A. R. Cox, formerly agricultural economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, looks for a decrease in acreage of about 1,250,000 acres; this is far short of the reduction which is aimed at by the National Cotton Co-operative Association.

(2) The lowest winter temperatures in years over a large part of the central and western belts should result in weevil emergence in the area referred to being relatively light.

(3) There is an excellent season in the ground except in parts of Northwest Texas where the rainfall has been below normal.

(4) According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, growers in the greater part of the belt will have more labour available than for the 1929 crop, the production credit situation is slightly less favourable generally, although interest rates are about the same as they were a year ago, and fertilizer prices are slightly lower than those current last Spring.

(5) A large area of cotton land is under water in Arkansas and Missouri, and fears are expressed that later on, flood conditions may extend along the Mississippi Valley.

(6) Farm work is generally backward owing to inclement weather conditions, but we do not think that much importance can be attached to this at present.

SALES ADVISABLE.

We feel that prospects of an adequate curtailment of production next season are too uncertain, and that the world cotton trade situation is too poor to warrant any sustained advance. The sharp decline which has taken place points to the probability of a moderate rally on which, we think, sales will again be advisable.

HAFUR MARKET REPORT.

Hapur, March 1.

The following report is received from "The Vyapar" a commercial newspaper:—

Wheat Khatti Jeth	Rs. a p.
Wheat Khatti Ready	3 10 10
Gram Khatti Ready	3 11 9
Barley Khatti Ready	4 4 0
Peas Khatti Ready	2 9 0
Peas Khatti Ready	3 1 3

STOCKS.

Wheat	53 Khattis.
Gram	1 Khatti.
Barley	6 Khattis.
Peas	3 Khattis.

WEATHER.

The sky clear. Crop condition very good.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 3.

Castor seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/5, Highest Rs. 45/12/3, Lowest Rs. 45/4, Closing Rs. 45/12. Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 44/14, Highest Rs. 45/4, Lowest Rs. 44/10/8, Closing Rs. 45/3.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:—:—

REVELLERS AT OPERA HOUSE.

Patrons of the Royal Opera House are promised a season of jazz with the opening of Cyril Northcote's London Revels this evening. There are ten artists in this company, but it is claimed that they can double and treble so effectively that their entertainment is equivalent to that which could be produced by a company more than twice their numerical strength. Originally taken out from London to Australia and New Zealand, and including two members of the Pierrot Pic company which toured India some years ago, the Revelers did so well under the Southern Cross that they received a contract to appear in London, and will proceed there after a short stay in this country. One of their leading players is Ira Vanda, the girl with the sex (not "sex") appeal, who sings and plays in a delightful manner, and one of the old favourites is G. W. Desmond, perhaps one of the brightest comedians who ever visited India. They remain at the Opera House for only a week, however, and will be succeeded by the New Yorkers on March 8. Other attractions at the Opera House during the current

week include a production of "Behandshah" by the Ville Parle Home Drama Committee on Sunday, after dinner and matinee performances of "The Gelsa" by pupils of St. Teresa's High School To-day and Tuesday.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The new talkie at the Excelsior Theatre, titled "A Dangerous Woman," deals with life in the dense jungles of the East African hinterland, and is remarkable for the fact that Swahili, the language spoken by the natives in that country, is heard as dialogue in parts of the story. Baclanova, the dynamic Russian enchantress of the films, has a most appealing role, and her splendid talking and singing voice is heard to great advantage in this picture. In the course of which she sings several Russian melodies very effectively. Besides the big film, which extends to eight reels, the programme will include a Universal all-talking comedy, an Oswald Rabbit cartoon and the latest issues of Fox Movietone News and the Pathe Gazette. The entertainment will thus be lengthy and varied.

EMPRESS AND EDWARD.

Vera Reynolds has a particularly attractive role in "Corporal Kate," the film which will screen during this week at the Empress Cinema. It is claimed to be the first picture to stress the work of the women in the World War. The story deals with a young man of wealth who is drawn into the war, and two girls who go to the French front as entertainers. Scenes on the fighting front are vividly pictured, and the dramatic moments include a German air raid. It is one of the few worth-while films that America has produced. A comedy, "Why Detectives Go Wrong," completes the programme at this house. The Edward Cinema will screen the concluding episodes of the serial "Vultures of the Sea."

WELLINGTON TALKIES.

The popular Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) which is now turned into a perfect talkie theatre, assumed from Saturday the new name of Wellington Talkies.

You are requested to see to-day's Advertisement of the Wellington Talkies. It is important to add that the Wellington Talkies will run in association with Messrs. Madon Theatres Ltd. So you may be sure to see the latest and the best pictures.

THE CAPITOL.

Romantic intrigue amid royal environment, fierce revolutions, gay court functions, scintillating operatic debuts, glamorous receptions and fiery love episodes enliven the dramatic moments that motivate "Dream of Love" which is now showing at the Capitol Theatre. This brilliant Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer feature is one of the most pretentious films ever to reach the screen and in settings, costumes and spectacular scenes sets a new pace in cinema fare. Fred Niblo, who directed "Ben-Hur" and many more recent triumphs including Greta Garbo's "The Mysterious Lady," was behind the camera in this new feature and may be credited with another exceptional directorial accomplishment. Joan Crawford and Nils Asther appear in the leading roles in the gripping modernisation of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," seventeenth century play in which Sarah Bernhardt starred for many seasons in Paris. An elaborate supporting cast includes such splendid players as Aileen Pringle, Carmel Myers, Warner Oland and others.

THE RIALTO.

"The Cardboard Lover" is one of the gayest and most sprightly comedies that ever came from the Camera Coast. This picture at the Rialto, Lamington Road, is Marko Davies at her very best. What is the way of light comedy could be better than that? Monte Carlo, with its throng of beautiful women, its fascinating casinos and its atmosphere of romance, serves as a background for the comedy situations worked out by the leading comedienne of the screen. It never has served as the locale of a better picture, and other Monte Carlo pictures have been as common as flies around a sugar bowl. The story of the raw film is simple, but it provides a suitable framework for a succession of original gags, dramatic situations and hilarious situations. "The Cardboard Lover" is a treat for those whose digestion can stand two hours of steady laughter, with a bit of pathos now and again to season the comedy. The supporting cast includes Nils Asther, Jetta Goudal and others of note.

CROWN CINEMA.

During this current week the Management of the Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha, just opposite the Globe Cinema, have pleasure and takes pride in presenting the 100 percent technic-

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Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country

coloured production for Ramzan Idd festival. It is an Arabian Nights festival with oriental splendour and lavish settings. Programme also includes two reels comedy "Cock-eyed Familie" with Ben Turpin in the feature role.

THE GLOBE CINEMA

The Fox Films production "Fleetwing," adapted to the screen by Elizabeth Fickett, will be shown during this week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. The colonial life of the Arab, his harem, his battles and his loves are pictured in native haunts in this passionate story of the desert. "Fleetwing" is a romantic, thrilling tale of the exploits of young Sheikh Jafar, who loves two things—Thyra, a dancing girl, and the Simon, a full-blooded Arabian horse. Compelled to choose between the horse and the girl, the boy is torn between love and honour and is forced to relinquish his hold on both. How he eventually wins the girl and the horse is told in a graphic manner in one of the finest photoplays seen here for some time.

Programme also includes two reels rollicking comedy.

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number. The words "Apply
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WANTED—AGENTS for selling
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Block "B" Calcutta.

WANTED—Some capable AG-
ENTS on very liberal com-
mission to sell the remaining
shares of a Tea Garden producing
tea over 80,000 (eighty thousand
pounds) yearly. Dividend expected
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10, Canning Street, Calcutta.

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Telegraph, Wireless, Station
Master and Electrical Courses,
Railway Fare PAID. Boarding
arrangements. Prospectus on two
anna stamps.—ROYAL TELE-
GRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower,
DELHI.

R2186

WANTED—A SHORTHAND
TYPIST, knowing correspond-
ence and having good speed
with excellent English. Beginners
need not apply. Apply to Box
No. 2460, Adv. Dept., "Bombay
Chronicle."

2213

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with proper
testimonials are invited for per-
manent District Inspectors' Posts
under the Britannia Tea Co. Ltd.,
to organise districts by appointing
Agents who are also asked to get
enrolled under Inspectors and sell
the Famous Britannia Tea with
wide sale throughout India and
beyond. Inspector's salary Rs. 130
—25—300; 15 to 20 per cent. com-
mission on personal sales and
also a bonus. For terms and con-
ditions apply to:—
BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD.,
25/B, Swallow Lane, CALCUTTA.

THE PRUDENTIAL
BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and ener-
getic Organising Inspectors on Rs.
75-100 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. To
secure candidates desirous to take
oan. Only the selected candi-
dates will be supplied with the
terms and conditions and he will
have to invest Rs. 300 by purchas-
ing 12 shares of the Company, of
which Rs. 120 must be paid im-
mediately after selection and the
balance in three equal quarterly
instalments. Application with tes-
timonials should reach to the
Calcutta Office of the Bank for
terms and particulars. No in-
view before selection. Apply to:
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TEACHERS willing to serve in
night School can apply to
Post Box 268, Bombay.

R2222

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—MOTOR GARRAGES
at Gavalia Tank, opp. Fire
Brigade. Rent Rs. 22, 20, 17 and
15. Large garage for two motors
Rs. 35. Apply PURSHOTAM
GOVINDJI, Mulji Jetha Market,
Chawk.

R2218

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—Scho-
ol College and general reading
books available at about half
price. Books purchased mostly
orders executed SHRI BHARAT
BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Cor-
ner, Bombay.

208

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

WHILST repainting old Cars,
use "ANTI-PAINT". It re-
moves the old paint quickly with-
out labour. Rs. 1/4 per 3 lb. Tin.
Obtainable all Paint Merchants of
Phone No. 23736.

J A

R 2211

PROFESSION

N PURUSHOTTAM, original
Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil
Counteracter, has retired and is
observing silence for further pro-
gress. He will however help all
through the post as usual if ad-
dressed with a reply envelop to N.
PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanu-
man Temple, Baroda.

(P)

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL
LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta,
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel,
Best arrangements, Home comforts,
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements,
Legal and Public Notifications are
published in these columns at the
following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are request-
ed to send remittance in advance
and state clearly, whether they
wish to insert their Advertisements
in these columns or in the classi-
fied Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

In supersession of the notice to
Common Jurors requiring their
attendance in the Sessions Court
this FRIDAY afternoon, at 3
o'clock (S. T.), the Common Jurors
summoned for the Current Crimi-
nal Sessions are required to
attend the High Court on the
Second Floor, on TUESDAY morn-
ing, the 4th March, 1930, at 11
o'clock (S. T.), instead.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
28th February, 1930.

320

DINKER JANARDHAN & CO.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY TO THE
PUBLIC that Messrs. RAMCHAN-
DRA VITHAL PALAV and DAMO-
DAR NARAYAN MANTRI have re-
turned from above firm from 1-11-29
and 21-1-30 respectively, and have
no connections with the firm.

DINKER JANARDHAN & CO.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDI-
CATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 312 of 1930.

KHATAU DHARAMSI, of
Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant,
a Merchant, residing at
Ghatkopar, outside
Bombay, on behalf of
himself and all other the
creditors of Sunderdas
Nathu, late of Bombay,
Hindu Inhabitant Plaintiff.

versus
(1) KARSONDAS THAKER-
SI RAOJI, (2) KARSON-
DAS NATHU, (3) VAS-
SONJI KALIANJI, (4)
KHETSEE TULSIDAS, all
of Bombay, Hindu Inha-
bitants, Merchants, the
Executors of the last Will
and Testament of the said
Sunderdas Nathu, de-
ceased, residing at Holi
Chakla, within the Fort of
Bombay Defendants.

To,
The CREDITORS of Sun-
derdas Nathu Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Order made
herein by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Blackwell on the 19th day of Feb-
ruary, 1930, NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN under Order 1, Rule 8, of
the Code of Civil Procedure, that
the Plaintiff herein has filed the
above suit on behalf of himself
and all other the Creditors of the
estate of Sunderdas Nathu, de-
ceased, against the Defendants
abovenamed as the Executors of
the last Will and Testament of the
said deceased praying for the fol-
lowing reliefs, viz:—

(a) That an account may be
taken of the estate of the
said Sunderdas Nathu and
that the same may be ad-
ministered by and under the
directions of this Hon'ble
Court;

and
(b) That the Plaintiff's costs of
this suit may be provided
for.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE
that the hearing of this suit is
fixed for the 12th day of March,
1930.
Dated this 28th day of February,
1930.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

This 28th day of February, 1930.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY
AT DEROL IN BROACH TALUKA
AND A COTTON BALING
PRESS AT BROACH.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the
undersigned Messrs. RAMDAS
KHIMJI & CO., carrying on busi-
ness at Hornby Road, Bombay,
and Mr. HARIBHAI JHAVERIBHAI
AMIN of Broach (who until re-
cently carried on in partnership
the business of Ginning and Press-
ing Cotton at Broach under the
name and style of the Broach
Ginning and Pressing Co.), for
the purchase of their Ginning
Factory at Derol and their Cotton
Baling Press at Broach, short par-
ticulars whereof are hereunder
mentioned.

The said Ginning Factory at
Derol in Broach Taluka and the
said Cotton Baling Press at Broach
are open for inspection by the in-
tending purchasers.

Offers for purchase will be re-
ceived by the undersigned upto
the 15th day of March, 1930.

The said Ginning Factory at
Derol and the said Cotton Baling
Press at Broach are being sold by
the undersigned for the purpose
of the winding up the partnership
which subsisted between them.

The undersigned will not be
bound to accept the highest or
any offer.

Short description of the Ginning
Factory at Derol.

Land with the factory thereon
with 40 gins, hydraulic Cutch press,
crude oil engine, etc., at Derol in
Broach Taluka, admeasuring 6
acres and 17 gunthas.

Short description of the Cotton
Baling Press at Broach.

Leasehold land with a full Cotton
Baling Press thereon with an
opener and crude oil engine, etc.,
at Broach, admeasuring 1 acre
and 31-12 gunthas.

Dated this 18th day of February,
1930.

HARIBHAI J. AMIN,
RAMDAS KHIMJI & CO.

275

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. (S.T.)
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!

in association with

Messrs. MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

WARNER SHORTS

consisting of

GIOVANNI MARTINELLI REVELLERS

and 100 per cent

ALL TALKING—ALL SINGING—ALL MUSICAL

Radio drama

Half Marriage

Lashing drama of Hell-bent youth featuring

OLIVE BORDEN

PRICES:—Box Rs. 3-6; Sofa Rs. 2-4; Side
Balcony Re. 1-8; First Re. 1-2; Second 9 As.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. (S.T.)

Wellington Talkies

DHOBI TALAO.

WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

CYRIL NORTHCOTE

Presents

THE LONDON REVELS

A Show That is Different.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 12 P.M.

MARION DAVIES

IN

THE CARDBOARD

LOVER

A picture to love and laugh!

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVE-
ABLE PROPERTY AT DELISLE
ROAD BYCULLA.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

Messrs Gandhi & Co., Auc-
tioneers will, under instructions
from Messrs. Nanooahai & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Tulsaji
Manrupji & Co., the Mortgagees
and on account and at the risk
of Ismail Noormahomed, Bai Ha-
wabai widow of Ismail Janma-
homed and Bai Zulekhabai wi-
dow of Peermahomed Adam the
Mortgagors in pursuance of the
power of sale contained in the
indenture of Mortgage dated the
21st day of December 1922 and
Further Charge dated the 20th
day of May 1924 sell by public
auction the undermentioned Im-
movable property on Tuesday the
4th March 1930 at 4.30 P. M. (S.
T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Foras ground
with buildings situate at Delisle
Road Byculla fronting the same
on the East side thereof ad-
measurement 122 Square Yards
registered in the books of the
Collector of Land Revenue under
Old No. 22. New No. C13522 Old
Survey No. 323 and New Survey
No. 83470 and Cadastral Survey
No. 1808 of Byculla Division and
assessed by the Bombay Munici-
pality under E ward No. 7093
Street Nos. 1-3-5.

For further Particulars and
Conditions of sale please apply to
Messrs. Nanooahai & Co., Attor-
neys for the Mortgagees or to the
Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

EMPIRE THEATRE

FINAL PERFORMANCES.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-45 P.M.

NICOLA

And HIS OWN BIG COMPANY
of Sensational Mystifiers.

Don't Fail to See

NICOLA'S

Crystal Gazing Seance

The chance of a Life-time.

Booking at the Theatre.

Excelsior Theatre

6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TALKING
PICTURE!

THE DANGEROUS
WOMAN

WITH
OLGA BACLANOVA
CLIVE BROOK
NEIL HAMILTON
Fascinating Drama of a woman
who lived for Love!

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FRED

NIBLO

who made
"Ben Hur"
now gives
the world
another
great
romance—

DREAM
OF
LOVE

Also the Topical
"A MIL STONE IN
AVIATION"

A record flight from Bombay to
Delhi showing

H. E. The Viceroy & Lady Irwin
Christen the new flying Machines
at Delhi.

Come and See
THE TAJ MAHAL AT AGRA
as it appears from 2000ft. in the air

Glorious White
Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth
to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth
come from a film that forms on
teeth. A stubborn film ordinary den-
tificates do not successfully remove.
That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your



Based on modern research. Advised by
leading dentists the world over. You
will see and feel immediate results.

teeth and you can feel that film
now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from
food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth
decay, gum troubles and is the
chief cause of pyorrhea because
it breeds bacteria and is the basis
of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifice
called Pepsodent, scientific com-
batants are found. Leading den-
tists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube
Pepsodent, the quality dentifice—
for sale everywhere. Or send for
10-day free test to Dept. L. Ar-
hold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St.,
Calcutta.

4-12-3

Grand-
dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a
man, he developed into a lover of good eating and
good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these
years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy
lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of
gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments
and plasters and so forth offended his sense of
cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

ASPIRIN



relieves him of all his pains. Moreover,
since it stimulates the elimination of uric
acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming
less and less frequent.

CRABBIE'S
CELEBRATED
GINGER WINE

(BLUE LABEL)

THE MOST POPULAR DRINK
THROUGHOUT INDIA

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS
AND
STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD. LEITH, SCOTLAND

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Bombay Legislative Council, Council Hall, Apollo Bunder, 1 p. m.
WEDNESDAY, March 5.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.

THURSDAY, March 6.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, 56th Annual Meeting, Wodehouse Road, H. E. the Governor attending 6-30 p. m.
Under the patronage of Lady Sykes, T. H. Bombay Group 1, Concert in the Sir C. J. Hall, for the Scholarship Fund of the Robert Money School, 9-30 p. m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
Nominations For A. I. C. C. By-election.

Nominations are invited for one seat on the All India Congress Committee. Candidates must be members of any of the District Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.
All candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress members. Nomination papers can be had from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Office, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road and must be handed over before 6 p. m. (S. T.) on Saturday the 8th instant.
If there are more than one candidate the Poll will take place on Saturday the 16th March 1930 between the hours of 3 to 9 p. m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Girgaum Back Road. The elected member will only officiate for Mr. B. T. Ranadive, till his release.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE BY-ELECTION.
Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as candidates for two seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this ward. Nominations will be received at the "A" Ward D. C. C. Office, Master Building, 94-96, Bazaar Street, Fort, upto 6 p. m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 9th March 1930 during office hours.
In case of contest polling will take place on Sunday the 16th March between the hours of 3 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the Office of the "A" Ward Congress Committee.

"B" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the "B" Ward District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as candidates for two seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this ward. Nominations will be received by the Secretary, "B" Ward District Congress Committee at 28, Apollo Street, Fort, till Wednesday the 5th March 6 p. m. (S. T.).
In case of contest the polling will take place on Sunday, the 16th March.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office to-day (Tuesday).
RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswati Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.).

B. P. C. C.—A meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p. m. (S. T.).
A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 6th instant) at 6.30 p. m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.—In response to the proposal made by the Union the Bombay Municipal Commissioner after consulting the Police Commissioner has passed an order granting from 1st inst. license to hawk crockery cutlery and cloth, subject however to the general restrictions and conditions already in force regarding the hawking.

SHORT WAVE TRANSMISSIONS.—Messrs. The Precious Electric Company write: "We are telegraphically informed by our principals, Messrs. N. V. Phillips Radio of Eindhoven, that the following transmission will take place from their shortwave station."

Call Sign—PHOH I. Wave-length: 16.83 metres. Timings: Monday, 3rd March, 6.30 p. m. to 8.30 p. m.; 4th March 5.30 p. m. to 8.30 a. m.; 5th March, 6.30 p. m. to 8.30 p. m.; 6th March 5.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. and 8.30 p. m. to 9.30 p. m.; and 7th March, 6.30 p. m. to 8.30 p. m. Indian standard time is indicated in all cases.

MOTOR CAR COLLISION ON AGRA ROAD

Mr. Taisee's Niece Killed.

THREE PERSONS INJURED.

A serious motor accident occurred on Agra Road on Sunday afternoon resulting in the death of the six-year old niece of Mr. L. R. Taisee. It appeared a party of seven persons, viz. Mr. Kalyanji Cooverji Bhatia, (Mr. Taisee's brother), his wife and his daughter Kasturbai (6), and Mr. Hunsraj Pragji Shroff, his wife and two children, were going from Vile Parle to Vajrasher Sulphur Springs. The car belonged to Mr. Hunsraj and was driven by his chauffeur Shantaram Fowar. When they came between Ghatopar and Vikhrol they noticed a motor car ahead of them and the driver to avoid the cloud of dust raised by the speed of the car ahead of them attempted to overtake it. He accelerated the speed, but suddenly lost control and the car dashed against a tree. The car had bumpers and therefore it did not turn turtle, but Kasturbai (6) who was seated in her mother's lap was thrown off by the impact with the result that she sustained fracture of the skull and died on her way to the K. E. M. Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsraj also sustained some injuries while Mrs. Kalyanji Bhatia has been detained in the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

INQUEST.
Rao Bahadur B. M. Athavie, Counsel, held an inquest on Monday morning touching the death of Kasturbai when Mr. Kalyanji Cooverji Bhatia, deceased's father, giving evidence said that he was a commercial traveller, and resided at Vile Parle. On Sunday afternoon he with his wife and daughter was going in company of Mr. Hunsraj and his family to Vajrasher Sulphur Springs. When they were driving between Ghatopar and Vikhrol the driver tried to overtake a car ahead of them as it was raising dust. The car was running at the rate of 20 to 25 miles an hour, but when the driver accelerated the speed, it might be running at 35 miles an hour. Suddenly the driver lost control and dashed against a tree. After the accident he got down and found his daughter beneath the car near the mudguard.

A "RECKLESS AND RAW" DRIVER.
Mr. Hunsraj Premji said he purchased the car in July last. The driver was engaged on the 9th of February last, and he did not know him before. The driver stated that he had worked for two years at Mr. Pardhy, the President of the Notified Area, and, therefore, he (witness) engaged him. If he knew that the driver was reckless and raw he would not have engaged him.
Medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the skull.
The jury returned a verdict of death due to rash and negligent driving of Shantaram Fowar, the driver, who is under arrest.
The suspect Shantaram is in Thana police custody, and will be charged in that district for rash and negligent driving.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The "O. Mail" Steamer "Ramprasa" with the Mails from London of 20th ultimo arrived at Eden at Noon on the 2nd instant and left there at 4 p. m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday the 7th instant.
The "O. Mail" Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 27th ultimo left Marseilles at 6.30 a. m. on the 1st instant.

KHADI PRODUCTION AND SALE.
The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association writes:—
"The change in political atmosphere since the Simon Commission Boycott and the Calcutta Congress of 1928 has had a distinctly favourable effect on the production and sale of Khadi during the Association's financial year ending 30th September 1929. There was an increase of 30 per cent in production and nearly 50 per cent in sale over the corresponding figures for the previous year 1927-28. The figures for the quarter from October to December 1929 show promise of even larger results in the current year. Production has recorded an increase of about 60 per cent and sales of nearly 50 per cent over the figures of the corresponding quarter of 1928."

The production of Khadi in the quarter from October to December 1928 is worth Rs. 590,152 and sales Rs. 947,978; in the same period in 1929 the production was Rs. 955,883 and sales Rs. 13,56,622.

STRIKE CONTINUES.

Men Wait For Mr. Khidgikar's Return.

EXHORTATION TO FIGHT TO FINISH.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railwaymen is not called off yet. The strikers are awaiting the return of Mr. Khidgikar, their official representative, who went to Delhi to negotiate settlement of strike.

A meeting of the strikers was held at Parel on Monday morning when they were exhorted by their leaders not to give in, but to fight to the finish and not to accept any settlement which did not give them relief.

Strike Spreading At Khandwa.
(From A Correspondent.)
KHANDWA, March 1.
An accident occurred at this place last night. It appears that a goods train was admitted in the yard on a line already occupied by a load of some wagons. The train collided with the load resulting in derailment of two wagons. As a result of the accident, the main line was blocked for about three hours, and the one Calcutta mail was detained for one hour.

The strike at this place is spreading fast, the number of strikers being about 300. Burhanpur Goods shed staff and traffic menials numbering 32 struck work this morning. Raver porters are reported to have struck at the same time.

PORT TRUSTS' SYMPATHY.
(From A Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Feb. 28.
The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Mazgaon, has sent a resolution of sympathy with the G. I. P. Workers, who have taken the lead in the cause of transport labour in India. Promise of monetary help is also received.

ITARSI WORKERS HOLD OUT.
ITARSI, Feb. 28.
The strike situation here is very firm in spite of official threats of discharge and eviction from B. I. quarters. Bhopal-Ujjain Sector is completely on strike, including guards, Amia, Junardeo, Betul, and several other stations have staff have all struck work and over 600 men have struck yesterday between Itarsi and Bhopal.

JHANSI MEN FIRM.
JHANSI, Feb. 27.
The situation to-day is firm. Mr. Ruker's speech on 23rd instant has stirred the minds of many a non-striker. The result was that yesterday one clerk from the Stores Department and about a dozen men from the Workshops struck work. Vigorous picketing is being carried on for influencing the clerical staff and the reports have been received that about half a dozen more clerks have joined the strike to-day. The total number of clerks now on strike to-day is about 40. In all about 2500 workers are on strike at Jhansi. Cases of injunctions in connection with the election of quarters are being heard to-day and the judgment is being awaited. So far one volunteer has been prosecuted here on 21/2/30 and fined Rs. 5 for trespass near the Ry. Shed. The name of this volunteer is "small Meherally. Asst. B. Maker. From Mr. Ruker it is learnt that something is going on behind the scenes at Delhi. The workers here are firm and will hold out till last."

CONFUSION AT TALEGAON.
BOMBAY, Feb. 28.
Yesterday at Talegaon 21 down Poona Passenger was taken up at Talegaon on loop-line, as a goods train was blocked on the main line starting signal though the passenger was to precede the goods. Again the signal was raised and the passenger was allowed to go. This caused a much waste of time. The newly taken A. S. M. A. Talegaon gave the main driver of the Electric Engine the start thus averting collision at the loop-line point.

GHATKOPER STANDS BY STRIKERS.
GHATKOPER, Feb. 28.
The public meeting of the Ghatkoper public to-day collected a meeting itself a good sum is a token of help to the G. I. P. strikers.

DEADLOCK AT KHANDWA.
BOMBAY, Feb. 28.
Khandwa telegram received at 1-15 p. m. reads as follows: "Khandwa complete deadlock. Manjangan joins. Road side stations following suit."

REPUTATION OF TERMS.
Reinstatement of Strikers.
From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 3.
The Nagpur Executive Committee and the Strike Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union held a joint urgent meeting to-day with the representatives of the men from different depart-

THE THEATRE FOR TO-MORROW.

Study The Medium And Conditions.

"There is nothing to reform. What we must do is to build, the rest does not matter."—A. Rutherford.
Indiscriminate acceptance of catch-phrases, of art-theorists and practices imported from abroad cannot, I maintained, in the first article on the present subtle t. rebuild for us the national fabric for our artistic dreams and visions. For one thing, study of the conditions abroad is extremely difficult and complicated venture. Mr. Carter, author of the recent publication entitled "The New Spirit in the Russian Theatre" utters the warning and the precaution. He says:—"Only writers who, like myself, have entered Russia from time to time since 1917 and have systematically collected material for books on the theatre as a whole can boast of being in a position to tell the complete story of the New Theatre. A number of such writers, the guidance from abroad must be futile if we do not make the honest attempt to understand the historic and cultural background of their artistic activities. Finally, it would be worse than futile if the knowledge or guidance from abroad is imposed on conditions different in historic evolution and different in artistic, cultural and psychological achievements. writes Mr. Kalyanlal H. Vakil in the "Roope-Lekha."

PERFECTION OF THE WHOLE.
I indicated how the Russian theatre as an institution belongs to an "entirely different department of social life from that which the theatres in other countries align themselves. It has been, I observed, busy also with "entirely different materials. It should be, therefore, if we attempt to follow the Russian movement without grasping the full implications of the social and cultural qualities and currents in the impetus to the movement. I shall now refer to the conditions in England. There have been those who, as A. Rutherford says, "use the Theatre merely as a speaking platform for their own ideas, without having the smallest particle of gift for making use of that more imaginative side of it for which it exists or might exist. It is to me very like a man insisting on the most beautiful and noble organ on which to practice, over and over

NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Acreage Reduction Of 5 Per Cent.
CROP PROSPECTS BETTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.
MEMPHIS, Mar. 2.
I have made an extensive tour over the cotton belt. My preliminary investigations indicate a reduction of about 5 per cent. Weather is favourable and crop prospects are better.
again, a few simple scales." We, in India, are familiar with the instance. And, we are also familiar with the individual and the class who forget that "every single object, every single scene, and every arrangement in that play, should be equally cared for. In short, a perfection of the whole must be aimed at, and not the success of some particular person or moment."

BAD AND DISHONEST.
The problems of Art and, particularly, of the Theatre in India neither begin nor end, as it is usually fondly imagined, with the absence or entry of men and women of academic or social eminence. Most of them have stood aloof for the daily realities, from the "every-day things" which constitute the inspiration for and vitality of art. The study of the daily realities can alone prevent us from being "taken in" by what is bad and dishonest. Painting, Sculpture, Music, Architecture, Theatre, every art, should be, Mr. Rutherford rightly emphasises, "part of our daily scheme of life, so that we know and are familiar with them, and when we are given what is bad and dishonest we are not taken in, but, demanding a recent standard, get it as a matter of course." How many of the "educated" and socially eminent have cared to study the daily realities? How distant are the sentimental and "mystic" rhapsodies they stage with amazing naïveté from the essentials which arise out of the daily scheme of life?

TINKERING IN IDEAS.
We have tinkered too often and too long with ideas, fancies and notions this morning at Dr. Naidoo's place and unanimously passed the following resolution:—"This representative meeting of the strikers at Nagpur Branch vehemently and strongly repudiates the terms of reinstatement offered to the strikers by the Railway Board and declares that unless all the strikers are unconditionally and immediately taken to their former posts they are prepared to offer the fight to the bitter end. They further regard that the periodical review of the strikers on waiting list by the Agent and the Railway Board is a huge farce and is only purely calculated to victimise the real workers."

High School in aid of their institution.

It was really an excellent treat for the very moderate prices, 3, 2 and 1. It will be repeated to-day at 6.30 p. m.
"The Geisha" a delightful musical play by Sidney Jones has been ably produced by Mr. J. P. Da Costa and Mr. A. Bone. The players numbering about a hundred, both boys and girls between the ages 7 and 17, gave evidence of very careful training, and the chorus blended harmoniously with the Orchestral music which, conducted by Mr. J. P. Da Costa who was also the prompter, with Miss Ivy Da at the piano, was a special feature of the performance.
The story centres round the amorous adventures (or rather mis-adventures) of the Governor of a Japanese Province with one of the "Geishas" (singing girls employed in a tea shop run by a Chinaman).

"STAR" PLAYERS.
The honour of the evening easily goes to Miss May Fonseca who very cleverly filled the role of Molly Seamore, the English girl who, attracted by the glamour of a "Geisha" life, disguises herself as one of them and is later selected by the Governor to be his bride. Miss Fonseca's beautiful singing and flawless acting did full justice to her difficult part. Some of her numbers, especially "Chou Kin", "The Toy Monkey", and the "Interfering Parrot" were enthusiastically encored by the appreciative audience. Another delightful performance was that of Master John Campos who continually kept the audience in roars of laughter by his funny and comic ways in the role of the Chinaman. Miss Gai Bamboat was equally a success as the Marquis Imari, the Governor, and Miss Bacha Boom as Oimosa San the chief Geisha.

A fine spectacular scene was presented by the girl dressed in the dainty Japanese costumes, decked with flowers and the inseparable lady's fan. Their graceful and rhythmic movements, their stuffing gait and the other details of their department, combined with the background of Japanese scenery, produced a realistic effect with all the local colour and atmosphere of Japanese life.

EXCELLENT SINGING.
Special mention must be made of the excellent singing of the performers, especially the chorus in opera is a more difficult piece to perform than ordinary musical plays, by reason of the more complicated technique of singing especially in chorus. The success of these juvenile players, therefore, becomes all the more commendable in an Opera like the "Geisha," and it reflects an equal credit on the efforts of the producers in training them to such a high degree.
The performance is worthy of every encouragement, combining as it does a really enjoyable entertainment with support to a well deserving institution which is attended by a large number of Parsi and Hindu students, besides Christians. It will be repeated this evening.

=====

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Small Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.
MAY.
New York, Mar. 3.
Previous Closing Rate 15.29
To-day's Opening Rate 15.28
Difference -01
To-day's Closing Rate ... 15.16
Difference -13

LIVERPOOL MARKET.
Liverpool, March 3.
Previous Closing Rate ... 8.24
To-day's Opening Rate ... 8.17
Difference -07
To-day's Closing Rate ... 8.13
Difference -11
Expectations Rs. 254-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, March 3.
Silver Ready 18 12 0
Lower 0 4 0
Silver Forward 18 11 0
Lower 0 4 0
Tone of Market: India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.
Bombay March 3.
1st Settlement 45 6 0
2nd Settlement 43 5 0

ALL OVER A RUPEE!

Pathan Kills Pathan.

NORTHBROOK GARDENS TRAGEDY.

Northbrook Gardens was the scene of a brutal murder in the early hours of Monday morning. Both the victim and the assailant are Pathans, but the latter is at large.
At about 1 a.m. Khan Bahadur, a Pathan, was going along Northbrook Gardens when he came across Shera, a Pathan, whom he had lent a rupee some time ago. Khan Bahadur demanded the rupee and Shera instead of paying him the rupee, whipped out a knife from his pocket and flourishing at Khan Bahadur, it is alleged, said: "Here is your rupee." He alleged to have inflicted the blow on the chest of Khan Bahadur which was so violent that it penetrated the heart, and he died on the spot. Several other Pathans who were in the Gardens ran to the assistance of Khan Bahadur, but he died in a few minutes. Deputy Inspector Hussonally, of Mahabavry Police Station, went to the spot and made inquiries, but the assailant had taken to his heels. The assailant is well known to the police, and is arrested is expected at any moment. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against Shera who is at large.

BOWING TO THE INEVITABLE!

Bombay Shareholders And Imperial Preference.
The Secretary of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member of the Government of India:—

The Committee, Bombay Shareholders' Association, having considered the new taxation proposals, desire me to communicate their views regarding those affecting interests they represent. Proposals regarding import duties on piecegoods involve Imperial Preference to which they cannot subscribe, but they recognise the grave conditions of the National industry like Cotton call for immediate State assistance. In view of the exceptional circumstances they have decided not to oppose these proposals as a special case not to be regarded as a precedent in future. The Committee opposed silver duty. They emphatically opposed to any increase in income and super-tax. Every civilized country including Britain has reduced taxation after the war, while taxation in India has been substantially increased. Taxation on income further reduces savings and consequently capital for productive enterprises. The proposed increase is also unjustified considering the yield estimated to realise seventy lacs while the budget shows surplus seventy lacs. Extra taxation for surplus purposes is wholly unjustifiable. In the present general economic distress Government should be content with a balanced budget and not levy taxation for surplus.

A WELL-KNOWN MUSICIAN.

Death Of Sitari Aftab Barkatullah.
We regret to announce the death of Sitari Aftab Barkatullah which took place on Monday at Byculla. Descendant of a well-known family of musicians, he soon rose to fame. He specialised in the use of "Sitari". His proficiency in this art was so widely acknowledged that he came to be popularly known as Sitari Aftab Barkatullah. His talent received Royal recognition when he was made the Palace Musician to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

Id In Bombay.

The Muslims celebrated "Ramzan Id" yesterday.
The usual Id prayers were offered by them in all the Mosques and on the Esplanade Maldan. Among those present on the occasion at the Maldan were, The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Delhavi, The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, General Member and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.

SMALLPOX IN BOMBAY CITY.

	Sat.	Sun.
1-3-30.	2-3-30.	
Cases	24	19
Deaths	8	8
Primary Vaccinations	114	705
Re-vaccinations.	813	976

DEATH OF DR. MOONSAF.
We regret to announce the death of Dr. Jamsed Moonsef which took place at Poona on Monday.

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As One Newly Born Towards a Universal Religion—J. D. Beresford

Thus Have I Heard—Cravaka

On Reincarnation—Albernon Black-Wood

Some Moral Aspects of the Colour Bar—Lord Olivier

The Dignity of Labour—Hon. James J. Davis

India's Freedom—A personal View—T. L. Crombie

A Note on the Above—C. Rajagopalachari

Spiritual Democracy—B. M. The Barbarity of Blood Sports—Henry S. Dalt

The Self Who Is God—W. Biede

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930.

OUTRAGEOUS, IT TRUE.

A report is abroad that the Government of India are seriously considering the question of setting up an extraordinary Tribunal for the trial of the Labour "Conspiracy" case, thereby doing away with committal proceedings and depriving the accused of their right of appeal to the High Court. And this will be done, so goes the report, by the Viceroy promulgating an Ordinance under which the case will be entirely withdrawn from the jurisdiction of ordinary Courts. We do not know if the rumour has any foundation. If it has none, it only shows how suspicious of Government the people have become. If, however, the rumour should turn out to be true, the people's worst suspicions will have been justified. Government cannot be said to be incapable of flouting law and justice in the manner suspected. Only a few months ago they ventured to bring forward the Hunger Strikers Bill which sought to empower a judge to carry on a trial even in the absence of the accused. The Bill had to be withdrawn under tragic circumstances but not till it had roused a storm of indignation all over the country. When the Labour prisoners resumed their hunger strike a few days ago, there was again a talk of reviving the Bill. But it is possible that, if a more drastic measure has been decided upon, Government would rather have recourse to an Ordinance than invite a certain defeat in the Assembly.

An Ordinance in defiance of the rump of the Assembly and the country and a special Tribunal tampering with normal course of law and robbing the accused of the right of appeal would constitute an outrage on justice which the country would never tolerate; not even the accused, chained and prisoned as they are. A trial without the preliminary commitment stage by judges specially selected by Government and assured of the impossibility of an appeal would be a farce in any case. But where Government are themselves the prosecutors, such a trial would be worse than a farce. It would al-

so be a dangerous precedent, which if permitted would be repeated in many more cases. And everybody knows that political cases are soon going to be the order of the day for more reasons than one. If it is true that Government's only object in setting up a special Tribunal is to expedite the course of law, they will do well to remember that expedition should not degenerate into hustling and should never tamper with vital processes of law and the rights of the accused. Government can save time by dropping all frivolous prosecution evidence. Let Government rest assured that their haste—if they mean nothing else—is bound to be worse than waste and that an Ordinance is not going to be the last word on the subject.

BRITISH BENEVOLENCE.

It is notorious that all British parties are alike in dealing with India. With the approach of the final struggle for Indian independence all Britishers in India as in England may be presumed to fight for their vested interests in the country. It is too much to expect that British businessmen would keep out of the fight. Hitherto some of them pretended to leave politics alone. They were confident—for good reason—that their own kinsmen in the Government would adequately protect their privileges. But now that the influence of Government is waning, all Britishers are finding it necessary to rally together. Mr. J. H. Pyke, the retiring President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, presiding over the annual meeting of the Chamber, observed: "We may as merchants have little love for politics, but I think that we shall be making a grievous mistake if we do not face the facts of the present situation and accommodate ourselves to the changing circumstances." About the same time the Governor of Burma, addressing the Burma Chamber of Commerce, dwelt on the necessity of businessmen taking part in politics and "avoiding benevolent aloofness". The "benevolence", we suppose, is just like that displayed by Lancashire in threatening to fight the Indian tariff "in the interests of the Indian consumer". The Governor of Burma himself instanced the benevolence of the British in sheltering India for over a hundred years and added: "That was the only way one could explain Mr. Gandhi's belief that if there were self-government in India and if British troops were removed there would be nothing to fear from fierce intractable and fanatical tribes on the North-West Frontier." Mahatma Gandhi has explained British benevolence before and will soon ask the Viceroy himself to spare India any more of that benevolence which taxes the half-starved Indian ryots' salt. It is not very surprising that Britishers, including their businessmen here and in Britain, should try to perpetuate British "benevolence" in India. What is surprising is that many Indian businessmen who have seen through that benevolence should still dally with it rather than distrust it.

CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

In his presidential speech at the Bengal University Teachers' Conference Mr. Satish Chandra Chatterjee dwelt at some length on the all too familiar subject of unemployment. He observed that the common cry of "Back to the Land" was a false cry and "inhuman" too, as already the pressure on land was extremely heavy. But the cry is not inhuman, for with intelligent as well as hard labour an educated man can get more out of the land than a common villager can, and the close contact between the educated and the uneducated will be useful to all. Mr. Chatterjee's own message is, "More technical col-

leges, and more openings in the Army and the Navy." It would be a splendid message under Swaraj, but at present it is about as practicable as it was for the mouse to bell the cat. The cry for technical colleges is nearly as old as the cry of "Back to the Land." But Mr. Chatterjee himself showed with eloquent figures that while England possessed over a hundred technical institutes, Bengal had but one and that too was the result of people's unaided effort. Such a state of things is more or less inevitable under foreign rule. Young men who wish to give a more decent chance to their younger brothers may consider what best they can do to free the country from bondage.

CITY CIVIL COURT A NECESSITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I request you will be good enough to find space for the following in your esteemed journal.

The representation made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay and appearing in your issue of 8-2-1930 makes interesting reading and contains proposals which undoubtedly voice the true feeling of every litigant in the city. The delay in the administration of justice in the city has become proverbial and in spite of repeated demands made for its speedy administration, the wheel of justice moves with a slow majesty now as ever before.

The suggestion to establish a City Civil Court to remedy the heavy congestion in the High Court and thereby to afford a cheaper and quicker forum for civil justice in the city is, to say the least, most commendable. The establishment of the City Civil Court will be a cheaper machinery for administration of justice in the city, both for Government and the litigant public. For Government it will be cheaper because by having a City Civil Court about 50 per cent. of the suits now filed in the High Court will be diverted to this new Court. This will result necessarily in the reduction of the number of High Court Judges, if not by half at least by one-third of their present strength and they will be replaced by Judges of the Civil Court who will be officials doing the same work on say one-third the remuneration of a High Court Judge. This will obviously result in a large saving every year under salaries to the High Court Judges. The High Court Judge gets Rs. 4,000 per month while a judge of a City Civil Court may be an official on a salary of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 a month; this means that a reduction of one post on the High Court Bench will provide for three judges of the Civil Court. There will also be a proportionate reduction in the ministerial establishment of the High Court part of which can be diverted to the establishment of the Civil Court which can go on with the staff not so elaborate or highly paid as the present High Court staff. And then there will be a large additional recurring revenue to Government from the City Civil Court in form of stamp duty on the suits filed there—an income which Government do not get at present as there is no 'ad valorem' stamp duty on suits filed in the High Court.

On the other hand there will be a reduction in cost to the litigant public who will be saved, in case of a City Court, from a prohibitive cost of an attorney and Counsel. An Advocate would handle a brief in the Civil Court from start to finish and this would mean a considerable reduction in the costs of professional services available. A decree for Rs. 3,000 with an attorney's bill of cost exceeding that amount is a phenomenon not of quite a rare occurrence in the High Court! The City Civil Court will save many a litigant from such anomalies of costs of a High Court suit. Besides, there will be dispatch in work going to simpler procedure of a proposed Civil Court.

It will thus be seen that the suggestion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber advocating establishment of a City Civil Court will meet a crying need of the litigant public in Bombay and will supply Government with a cheaper Judicial machinery for a considerable bulk of the legal work in the city—Yours, etc.

G. S. DHOLAKIA, Advocate.
Bombay, March 1.

INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE FEDERATION MEETING.

(BY K. S. R. IYER.)

The annual meeting of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, which was held during the second week of February at Delhi, was a great success from the point of view of the country. Beginning with the address of the President, Mr. G. D. Birla, down to the last resolution, the proceedings were characterised by decorum, learned and well-thought out speeches and transparent anxiety of the trade and industry of India to get justice done at the hands of the Government. The Presidential address of Mr. G. D. Birla was a masterpiece from the point of view of the country's interests, but the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy was halting and half-hearted in many places. It looked as though the Viceroy was addressing a class of school boys when His Excellency should have known that he was addressing a body composed of the best and leading industrial and business brains of the country, representing each and every trade of India. Mr. Birla's point about the increase of India's debt in the shape of foreign investments and the rapid manner in which these will double and treble in another decade or two had not been satisfactorily answered either by His Excellency or by the Finance Member, although both of them appeared to be armed with facts and figures which are not ordinarily available to the Indian public. It is difficult to understand His Excellency's reference to the import of gold and silver into this country as an indication of the prosperity of the people at large. As a matter of fact, according to facts now being published in some of the leading international financial weeklies, half of the world's out-put of gold every year is being used for "industrial purposes." What these "industrial purposes" are, every know or ought to know. If the East is using some of this gold (and silver too) in making ornaments (which in many cases is the only wherewithal to fall back upon in case of distress), the West is using this precious metal in a variety of ways both for men and women. Gold cigarette cases, cigarette holders, pens and pencils, watches and chains and several novelties too numerous to mention are the order of the day in west-

ern countries. As a matter of fact, since the post-war period, novelties both in gold and silver have increased considerably and are increasing year by year. Yet, compared to the total population of India, the gold used per head of the population in this country is negligible.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS' SPEECH.

The best speech on the whole was that of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in support of the resolution which he moved criticising the financial policy of the Government. He was on his legs for over an hour. He made out a convincing case in support of the revision of exchange ratio, and his arguments criticising the Government's methods of raising loans outside India at high rates of interest certainly reached high water mark. The Finance Member, armed though he was with all facts and figures, was not able to convince the Federation in any manner. His reference to the increase in the savings bank deposits and cash certificates was equally unconvincing. It is not the masses who go in for these investments, but it is the well-to-do classes who invest in these securities. Besides, the Finance Member seems to forget that propaganda pays, and the cash certificates have been very widely advertised in almost all the newspapers throughout the country—both English and vernacular. Naturally, when a thing is well-advertised, it commands a market; but even a child knows what is the percentage of the newspaper reading population of this country.

A SUPERIOR ATTITUDE.

He might as well have referred to the large increase in the purchase of life insurance in this country and elsewhere during the last ten years, with particular reference to the amount of life insurance issued by the Post Office itself in this country to Government employees. These habits of thrift even to-day have not touched the masses, who form the bulk of the population of this country; thrift can come in only if there is a surplus to spare. When the majority of the people do not know what it is to have a full meal a day, where is the sense in talking of gold, silver, savings bank and

(Continued on page 10.)

"THE CURSE OF THE PHAROHS."

(BY J. D. JENKINS.)

It is reported that one more distinguished person, Lord Westbury, has come to a violent end, and his death is associated with the "curse of Tutankhamen." We are told that "ten persons have died thus since the excavation of Tutankhamen's tomb, who were concerned in the work, including Lord Carnarvon." We may recall that Lord Carnarvon financed the exploration in the "Valley of the Kings" at Luxor seven years ago. He died from a mosquito bite, a few weeks after the tomb was opened. It may be of interest to study briefly the astonishing "trial of death" that has followed the disturbing of the peace of nearly four thousand years.

The "Ancient Curse" of the Pharaohs runs: "Death shall come on swift wings to him that touched the tomb of a Pharaoh." Besides Lord Carnarvon—a distinguished scientist, Sir Archibald Douglas Reid, died suddenly; his "crime" was, that he had "agreed" to "X-Ray the mummy." All the doctors in Egypt, failed to diagnose his mysterious illness by which he was afflicted, just as he was about to commence his "work" on the mummy. Mr. H. G. Evelyn-White, the famous Egyptologist, committed suicide shortly after visiting the tomb. He left a note in which he wrote: "I knew there was a curse on me." Prof. Laffleur, of McGill University, died at Luxor; he was "guilty" of "going to see the tomb." The Hon. Richard Bethell, (heir to Lord Westbury who has just died) and who was Secretary to Mr. Howard Carter—who conducted the excavations—was found dead in his room at the Bath Club, London, a few weeks ago. Then, a distinguished French Archaeologist—M. Beneditte of the College de France, and attached to the Department of Antiquities, Cairo, and his colleague Professor Paul Cassanova—both died suddenly, "while taking part in the research work at Luxor." The "curse" fell suddenly upon them, we are told, "one morning at day-break, and they died of Heart Disease."

MORE DEATHS.

We may note also that, the "curse" fell suddenly on Colonel Aubrey Herbert, brother of Lord Carnarvon; he died also suddenly; his "crime" was that—he was "present" with his brother at "the opening of the tomb." And precisely the same way, and for precisely the same "crime," Mr. Jay Gould, an American magnate, "died from pneumonia" soon after visiting the spot with Lord Carnarvon. Curious enough, an American Society woman—Mrs. Evelyn Waddington Greely, also perished after visiting the tomb at the invitation of Lord Carnarvon. And the end is not yet. Prince Ali Fahmy Bey; he was shot dead by his wife during a quarrel in a London Hotel. The "curse" fell upon him, because, just a few weeks previously, he visited the tomb with Mr. Carter—closely watched by a Nubian slave. The Prince did not share the prejudices and "superstitions" of some of his countrymen, and he accepted Mr. Carter's invitation. His wife, on the other hand, did share them, and did not go. So at the trial in London, on a charge of murder—she was "acquitted." The Prince's private secretary, Halla Ben, also died very mysteriously soon after the Prince's murder. He had foolishly entered the tomb at the same time as his employer. The Nubian slave; he also died later "from shock" (poor devil).

The "curse" also fell a few weeks ago, on Dr. Jonathan Carrier. He was killed in a motor smash, was "guilty" of the "crime" of assisting Mr. Howard Carter in opening the tomb, and "superstitions" of the most paralyzing event of all. The six French authors and journalists, who were present at the opening ceremony, having been invited to inspect the tomb, and its wonderful treasures—all "died a sudden death," soon after.

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Anti-Priestcraft Association.

It is significant that at the public meeting held in Bombay on Sunday to form an Anti-Priestcraft Association there was not even one person to put in a word for priest-craft. But there were many who, not content with fighting priest-craft alone, wished to go further and wage war against all irrational beliefs, usages and institutions in matters religious and social. Though their suggestion that the new Association should be called a Rationalist Association was not accepted by the meeting, their essential views were embodied in the main resolution adopted by the meeting. For according to that resolution the Anti-Priestcraft Association is "to combat all religious and social beliefs, customs and institutions that cannot stand the test of reason and to endeavour to create a scientific and tolerant mentality among the masses of the country." Ardent Rationalists will note that the Association is to preach nothing less than pure Rationalism. It is to be hoped that the Committee appointed at the meeting will not be slow to inaugurate their campaign against irrational beliefs and usages.

Satyagraha By "Untouchables."

No less significant than the formation of the Anti-Priestcraft Association is the militant campaign, already started to abolish untouchability, in which happily the so-called untouchables themselves are now most prominent. A Satyagraha campaign on a mass scale is now being carried on at Nasik to assert the untouchables' right of access to the local Hindu temple of Kalaram. Thousands of volunteers have flocked to the town from all the neighbouring districts and the campaign has the active support of "high caste" Hindu leaders like Messrs. B. G. Kher and D. V. Naik. If only the campaign is carried on persistently and on thoroughly non-violent lines it is bound to succeed. We wish it speedy and complete success.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.

The second annual report of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce for the year ending September 1929 bears ample testimony to the good work done by the Chamber in the year under review. The report proper, printed in Marathi, consists of only 85 pages but is replete with valuable information about trade and industry with special reference to conditions in Maharashtra. An appendix printed in English and covering about 70 pages contains the correspondence that passed during the year between the Chamber and Government and also the speeches of the President, Mr. Walchand Hirchand, at various meetings of the Chamber and also at the 3rd session of the Maharashtra Vapari Parishad held in Bombay in December 1928. The report will be found most serviceable by all those who are interested in the trade and industries of Maharashtra.

A Thought For The Day.

"The determination of the point at which it is morally permissible for a citizen to disobey the law depends upon the question whether the disapproval of the law is shared by a large section of the community, whether those who disapprove of it are so convinced of the righteousness of their contention that they feel they are bound to win in the end, and whether the struggle is likely to draw public attention to the grievance in question in a prominent manner so as to attract the sympathy of the majority of reasonable men in the country and convert them to the views of passive resisters."

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY IYER

GREAT MEN.

(BY RUFUS HURRY)

Like a flower in the grass.
Brightening up the greenery.
And the walker who will pass.
Sees that spot of scenery.
So the great men of a nation,
Brighten up their dull, dry home.
And foreigners with their vision,
See the sages as they come.

Nothing.

Teacher: "Can you give me a definition of nothing?"

Boy: "Yes, an air balloon without its cover."

HOLIDAY RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

Hoppy's Sensational Victory In The Northumberland Handicap.

TWO OBJECTIONS AND A DISQUALIFICATION.

A huge crowd saw much that was sensational in the racing at Mahaluxmi yesterday. There was as close a finish as one could wish to see in the principal event and when an objection was lodged it added to the excitement. Hoppy won the gruelling two mile event and deservedly too, but Roscommon who was found guilty of interference was disqualified. As matters turned out Cheerful Gift was fortunate to be given a place berth as he was a well beaten horse at the close and was in no way interfered with.

Sibbritt, who leaves shortly for Europe, brought off a profitable double for Godfrey, the obliging horses being the hitherto luckless Westernham and the totally unexpected Charmaine.

Backers started none too auspiciously when they plumped for Wadya Beg in the first event. Mr. Khairaz's bay was unplaced and gave a poor account of himself. Aslan Beg with first run won comfortably from Sa'ee and Brigand both very well backed.

There was a grim struggle before the destination of the spoils for the second division was decided. Anchor coming up well near home only just held Hayar also late on the scene and Dilsher just kept his head in front of Empire. An objection against the winner for interference by the rider of Hayar was overruled.

Certainly won the March Plate in the style all such good favourites should. A big gamble went west on Starter who made all the running only to lose ground in the last few strides. Lady Luck with a rattling late run got the second placing, comfortably beating Starter.

Joint favourite with Apolonia, the speedy Fionnuala recorded her second success when she romped home a comfortable winner in the Juniors' Handicap. Harvard and Apolonia provided the opposition but were never a match for the winner.

Run over a mile and a half the Bandra Plate was characterised by a dingdong finish in which two stable-mates figured. Yona at slightly shorter odds than Muvassar got "these" first by a short margin, but the latter must have won had Stokes given him better assistance. The grey was obliged to make his race on the outside and covered considerably more ground than the stipulated mile and a-half. Arkhan after bolting with his jockey, ran quite a creditable race to take minor honours.

Westernham certainly did not win out of his turn when he made the Houghton Plate his own. Sibbritt rode a patient race and coming through at the distance cleverly held the late finishing Bray Prince at bay. Mr. Eve's trio were the best supported but all were well beaten out of it. Lucky Man went well for Barnett and took the third placing with a fine finishing burst.

The finish of the Northumberland Plate was a tribute to the handicapper. Three horses fought a sterling finish up the straight, Hoppy triumphing in the end by a short head and Roscommon beating the Shipshape by a similar margin. There was a further contest in the Steward's room when an objection against the winner was raised. If there was any interference it was on the part of Roscommon who swerving under pressure took Hoppy out of his course. The stewards after due deliberation disqualified Roscommon altogether and awarded third place to Cheerful Gift who was extremely lucky to get this position.

Backers had something of a shock when their choice Cavern encountered one better in the speedy Charmaine for the Foxhill Plate. Godfrey's mare won very easily. Cavern going all out to get on terms. Hotstuff making his second appearance showed improved form and was "in the money" at the end.

Moofid one of the best backed in the Bassein Plate won again, repeating his success of the Turf Club Cup. Mr. Mathradas's five year old is at the top of his form and won so well as to make it clear that his capabilities have not quite been fathomed by the allotter of weights. The heavily penalised Sheema ran her usual game race but succumbed to the challenge of Shivali Prasad and Manji both of whom were late on the scene. Much money went on Walida, but it is obvious that the grey cannot be as well as he was a month ago, for he was early out of it.

Conciliator's showing in the Northumberland Plate made it plain that he has been considerably over-rated by the handicapper. Our remarks regarding his allotment in the Byulla Club Cup have been justified. The son of

Mazzara was again given 9st yesterday and was never in the race with a chance. He has not been as fortunate as some horses who in spite of a winning sequence are in the neighbourhood of 8st.

The following are the details:—
THE BUNDRABAS PLATE.
Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. M. Dhall's ASLAN BEG, 7-4, Bebsman
Mr. Syed Osman Mehdi's SA'EE, 8-4, Barnett

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's SRI-GAND, 8-7, Obaid
Mr. M. M. Talib's Wa'alim, 7-6, Whiteside

Also ran:—Plassey 8-13, Shanain 8-11, Indian Gold 8-10, Stephen 8-7, Black Tiger 8-6, Rolls Royce 8-6, Wadya Beg 8-4, Rin Tin Tin 8-0, Collector 7-8, Young Sadian 7-8, Atshan 7-8, Dubboos 7-8, Hubayjan 7-8, Nash Nash 7-4.

Not run:—Phiroze 8-0, Yebrin 7-8 and Arkhan 7-8.

The Race:—Brigand flashed out for a space. Then Aslan Beg took command and was followed by Nash Nash, Sa'ee and Brigand. Wadya Beg was prominent in the bunch. Aslan Beg was never headed and safely kept Sa'ee at bay in the run home. Brigand lasted out third in front of Wa'alim.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min 25 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 60 for win, and Rs. 19, 8s. 16 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 34 for win, and Rs. 11, 8s. 8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Favourite:—Wadya Beg.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

THE BUNDRABAS PLATE.
Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Eve's ANCHOR, 8-4, C Hoyt
Messrs Husein Alwan and Yusuf Taha's HAYAR, 8-4, Howell

Mr. Habib Esmail's DILSHER, 8-12, Burn
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Empire, 8-4, Sibbritt

Also ran:—Newfoundland 9-3, Sialkot 9-3, Money Maker 8-13, Mujama'a 8-11, Sinnan 8-10, Tiar 8-4, Andhra Valley 8-10, Nobility 8-7, Star of Arabia 8-6, Golden Eagle 8-0, Shekib 7-8.

Not run:—Sunny Day 8-13, Baby Ben 8-13, Red Indian 8-10, Rainbow 8-0, Marika 7-11 and Sattam 7-8.

The Race:—Andhra Valley stood off and took no part in the race. Empire lost several lengths when the barrier ascended. Star of Arabia raced to the front and set the pace to Dilsher, Anchor and Mujama'a. Star of Arabia weakened at the turn leaving Dilsher in command. Opposite the stands Anchor challenged and collared Dilsher just held the late finishing Hayar.

Won by short head, head, head.
Time:—1 min 36 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win, and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 53 and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 23-8 for win, and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 8 for places.

Favourite:—Empire.

Winner trained by C Jennings.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

S. S. Akkasahb Maharaj's CERTAINLY, 7-7, Stokes
Mr. Ismail A. Shakoor's LADY LUCK, 8-3, Harding

Mr. V. Rosenthal's STARTER, 8-6, Herbert
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shanavaz, 7-12, Morris

Also ran:—Nix 9-3, Silver Charm 9-2, Winkford 9-2, Gapencals 8-12, Jayakumari 8-3, Glenishel 7-10, Meena 8-1, Bonaparte 7-0.

Not run:—Four Square 8-10, The Rajah 7-4 and Qui Vive 7-5.

The Race:—A good start saw Starter work to the front. His nearest attendants being Silver Charm Lady Luck and Shanavaz. Certainly was badly placed at this stage, while Glenishel brought up the rear. Nearing the turn Cert certainly improved her position on the outside. Up the straight Starter weakened and Certainly coming along on the outside passed him to win comfortably from Lady Luck who put up a game fight.

Won by neck, 1 1/2 lengths, head.
Time:—1 min 26 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 35-3 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 29-3 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 15 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 for places.

Favourite:—Certainly.

Winner trained by K Bapu.

THE JUNIORS' HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.
A handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only in Class III.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's FIONNUALA, 8-13, Reynolds
Mr. Kelso's HARVARD, 8-4,

Harding
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's APLONIA, 8-12, Morris
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla's PRIAR MELODY'S PRIDE, 8-13, Sibbritt
Also ran:—Suaydhan 9-1, Fly Blue 8-5, Orphan Maid 8-13, Some Lady 8-11, Red Astrachan 8-0, Broken Vow 7-10, about 1 1/2 miles.

The Race:—A good start. Harvard and Fionnuala raced abreast of Qui Vive, Orphan Maid and Aplonia. Harvard looked a winner up the straight but Fionnuala forged ahead and won comfortably in the end. Aplonia was a fair third.

Won by 1 length; neck, 3/4 length.
Time:—1 min. 0-4/5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 20/8 and Ps. 17/8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 17/8 for win and Rs. 8, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 9/8 for places.

Favourite: Aplonia and Fionnuala.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Distance about 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Abdullah Beythoun's YONA, 7-9, McQuade
Mr. Syed Mahomed bin Ali's MUYASSAR, 7-12, Stokes

Mr. Haji Rajub's AKRAN, 6-13, Rankin
Mr. Moosa M. Husein's Amanra, 8-6, T. Hill

Also ran:—Safety 9-4, Joyfuss 9-3, Arcadia 8-13, Yafar 8-4, Hamdani 8-11, Tajulowla 8-10, Al Basli 8-10, A'ahedeb 6-13.

Not run:—Black Tiger 8-1.

The Race:—Yona led for a brief space. When they settled down Yafar made the running from A'ahedeb Hamdani, Yona, Tajulowla and Al Basli. Muvassar and Arkhan were in the rear, as they approached the "five" Muvassar improved his position and was running fifth on the outside. The leaders retired at the turn where Yona forged ahead on the rails with Muvassar in chase. A thrilling race home resulted in Yona just winning by a head. Arkhan was a good third.

Won by head, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time:—3 mins 1 1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 36-8 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 61 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 32 for places.

Favourite:—Yona and Arcadia (bracket).

Winner trained by S. Saleh.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. Vivian's WESTERHAM, 8-8, Sibbritt
Mr. P. R. Jasumani's BRAY PRINCE, 9-3, Stokes

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla's LUCKY MAN, 9-1, Barnett
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Indian Star, 9-0, Morris

Also ran:—Hunter 7-7, Asterisk 8-13, Knight's Cross 8-7, Red Rash 8-7, Chapatti 8-2, Quatre Bras 8-4, High Pair 8-6, Pomme Anna 8-0, Fireaway 6-13, Alptine 6-12.

All Ran.
The Race:—Asterisk and Alpine were badly left. Anything set the pace to Indian Star, Red Rash and Mintree with Westernham prominent in the bunch. Anything brought them round and retired leaving Indian Star in command.

Westernham challenged and overhauling Indian Star safely kept the late finishing Bray Prince at bay. Lucky Man placed third.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, short head, 1 1/2 length.
Time:—2 mins 9 secs.

Favourite:—Anything and Red Rash (bracket).

Winner trained by Godfrey.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND HANDICAP. Distance 2 miles.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000 third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for all horses.

Mr. Eve's HOPPY 8-9 J W Brace
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla's SHIPSHAPE 9-7 W J Sibbritt
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEERFUL GIFT 8-4 Herbert

Roscommon who actually placed second in the race was disqualified for interference.

Not Run: Green Flag 8-2.
Also ran:—School Boy 9-10, Conciliator 9-0, Balderston 8-10, Stinger 8-9, Eastern Bloom 7-12 car 3-0, Trajanus 7-5, Roscommon 7-4, Milltown 6-12 car 7-1.

The Race:—As the race passed the stands Cheerful Gift was in command the next in order being Trajanus, Eastern Bloom, Stinger and Roscommon. At the mile post Cheerful Gift was still in command the others following in practically the same order. Nearing the fifth furlong Cheerful Gift was racing ahead of Trajanus, Eastern Bloom, Hoppy and Stinger with School Boy whipping in. Up the distance Hoppy joined Roscommon and Cheerful Gift. The last named pair singled themselves out and with Shipshape coming with a great rattle a most exciting race resulted. Hoppy just squeezed home by a short head from Roscommon the same distance separating the second and third.

Roscommon who placed second was disqualified. Shipshape was

placed second and Cheerful Gift third.
Won by short-head, short-head, 2 lengths.
Time:—3mins 27 2/5 secs.
First tote paid:—Win Rs. 35-8, Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 17-8.
Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 16, Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 7-8.
Favourite: Hoppy.
Winner trained by C Jennings.

THE FOXHILL PLATE Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's CHARMINE 8-9 W J Sibbritt
Mr. Shandias Askuran's CASSELY 8-3 Barnett
Mr. Eve's HOTSTUFF 7-5 Japheth

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir 8-0 Morris
Not Run:—Miss Mount 8-10 and Lazy Marten 7-11.

The Race:—L.S.D. dwelt. Grand Wazir was the smartest away from the gate his nearest attendants being Hotstuff, Charmaine, Birdwood and Cavern. They made for home in this order. Opposite the stands Charmaine drew away and staged the challenge of Cavern.

Won by 1 length, 2lengths 2 lengths.
Time:—1min. 12 2/5 secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 605, Places Rs. 65, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 185-8.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 143, Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 125.

Favourite: Cavern.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE BASSEIN PLATE. Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. N. Mathradas' MOOFID 8-3 A. Clarke
The Chief of Miraj's MANJI 7-0 Stokes

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIVAJI PRASAD 8-1 Morris
Dead-heat.

Not Run:—Adwan.
Mr. Hazamy's SHEEMA 9-10 Obaid

The Race:—Sheema was slowly away. Aasuf raced to the front and cracked the pace from Sheema. Ferdinand, Shivali Prasad and Moofid with Walida in the bunch. Aasuf shot his bolt at the turn and here Moofid dashed through and won as he liked from the dead-heaters Shivali Prasad and Manji who came up with a belated rush.

Won by 1/2 length, dead-heat.
Time:—2mins 19 3/5 secs.

Winner trained by Mohamed Ali.
First tote paid:—Win Rs. 52, Places Rs. 22, Rs. 121-8 on Shivali Prasad and Rs. 54-8 on Manji.

Second tote paid:—Win Rs. 27, Places Rs. 10, Rs. 37 on Shivali Prasad and Rs. 25-8 on Manji.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

GANDHI ASHRAM FOR BHILS.

MORE TO BE OPENED.

NAGAR PARKAR, March 1.

The opening ceremony of the Gandhi Ashram for Koli Bhil, Meghwar children was performed by Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, of the Servants of India Society, at Nagar Parkar in Sind. This is the first of a series of Ashrams intended to be opened for the backward Hindu classes of the desert division of Thar Parkar District, who number nearly one lakh. An association called the "Dali: Shikhsa Mandal", with Sardar Valabhabhai Patel, Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, Doctor Chhotram, Professor Malkani, Swami Krishnanand, Doctor V. Annamal, Mr. Dhalumal and Mr. Jaimandas Joulatram as members, has been formed to organise such Ashrams.

For the opening ceremony of the Ashram, a large number of Kolis, Bhils, and Meghvars came from many villages some over 30 miles distant to attend. High caste citizens of Nagar Parkar were present, when one of them Seth Pragimal, gave a gift his Dharmasala for the use of the Ashram.—Free Press.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE SAILS FOR EUROPE.

MADRAS, March 3.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law and Mr. A. William, his Secretary, arrived in Madras on Sunday morning from Calcutta and left by boat for Europe. He will deliver Hibbert Lectures at Oxford University and be away from India for four months.—A.P.

Sukkur Municipality Hoists Clarka Flag.

KARACHI, March 3.

The Sukkur Municipality has resolved last Saturday to hoist the National Flag at Lukus Park.—Free Press.

Suva.—There is a suspected case of cholera on the Indian immigrant ship "Sutlej" from Calcutta now in Suva Harbour.—Reuter.

Karachi.—The Air mail from London arrived at Karachi at 5 p.m. on Sunday.—A. P.

Lady Sykes attended the Girls' Friendly Society Ball at the Ladies Gymkhana on Monday.

HARTSHORNE PARTY SURPRISE.

Dohad Residents' Grave Warning.

A STORM OF PROTEST.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD Feb. 3.

Yesterday noon a manifesto signed by leading merchants, lawyers, doctors and other residents of all castes and creeds was issued and accordingly a public meeting was held at night in Gandhi Chawk presided over by Mr. Nandlal Mehta when a resolution was passed protesting against the conduct of the five, persons in issuing invitation cards regarding the party to Mr. Hartshorne in the name of the residents of Dohad without consulting them in any way and giving the signatories an opportunity to withdraw the words "residents of Dohad" from the cards. The resolution was sent to all concerned. In case of the signatories not withdrawing the words a grave situation may arise involving the whole of Dohad. The residents are determined to see that no such party is given in their name.

SWADESHI IN TURKEY.

Women's Economy Campaign

One evening dress for the entire season is to be a slogan of the women who have joined the newly formed association for development of economy and national savings. Even the holy month of Ramadan this year is to remind the good Mussalman to buy made-in-Turkey products. Electrically illuminated signs in the new characters are to be suspended between the minarets of local mosques, to remind all who come to worship of their duty to practice economy and patronize home industries.

LEADERS' ENDEAVOURS.

Just now leaders are endeavouring to dissuade society women of the country from their expensive habit of purchasing a complete new toilet for each ball of the season. If they could be persuaded at least to employ fabrics made in the country for their evening gowns, it is believed a major victory would be won.

DOMESTIC FABRICS.

The Union des Dames has voted to require all of its members to appear at meetings attired in robes made from domestic fabrics.

Most extraordinary of the recent decisions of Turkey's leading women's club, however, was the announcement that the annual ball will not be held this year. Instead, on January 25, a linden tea dance will be held.

TEA AND COFFEE ESCHEWED.

"There is no doubt," said Latife Bekir Hanoum, Turkey's most prominent feminist, "that a great economy will be realized in the consumption of imported tea and coffee, in line with our ideas of national savings, to say nothing of the hygienic benefit therefrom." Linden tea is a product of Turkey, generally used to cure colds.—"Muslim Outlook."

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

In the course of the debate on the University Grant, Mr. K. M. Munshi said in his speech in the Legislative Council:—

With regard to teaching university the Government needs to apply their attention much more closely to the University. As is well known, Sir the Act of 1904 was passed with a very laudable purpose. The object was to turn the Indian Universities into teaching Universities. Universities who undertake post-graduate teaching directly, leaving the Colleges to teach only up to graduation. It was a very who whose policy, but the adverse atmosphere which came into existence as a result of what is known as Lord Curzon's University Bill, unfortunately prevented the wholesome principle of that Act being worked to success. The result was that after 25 years from the date that Act came into existence we found that the Bombay University was not a teaching University. It was for that purpose, Sir, that in that for that purpose, the new Act which is now in force, this House put post graduate teaching in the forefront, among the principal object of the University. But merely putting that in the preamble of the Act is not enough to develop a teaching University. One of the principal functions of a Government is to see that the University is developed into a teaching university in post-graduate matters, and it is for that purpose that Government must give grants but also attract donations with a view to enriching the post-graduate department of the University. No activity on the part of the University by itself can compensate for the stimulus which Government alone can give in this matter.

With regard to the College of Technology I am sorry to have to say that Government has assumed a very step-motherly attitude towards the University. A scheme for a college of technology, was adumbrated about 15 or 20 years ago. The result of it was the Royal Institute of Science which however for various reasons was taken away from the University.

BRITISH PRESS ON INDIAN BUDGET.

Lancashire, A Consenting Party To Cotton Policy.

LONDON, March 1.

The Government of India Budget is discussed in the British Press widely owing to the important issues raised by some of the budget proposals. The consensus of opinion is that Sir George Schuster has discharged his duty with marked ability and courage in a difficult situation. Sir George it is pointed out has courageously faced instead of camouflaging the situation. It is also pointed out that Sir George has followed a sound policy in balancing the budget by additional taxation even though it could not but be clear that Sir George would receive no sympathy at the hands of the Opposition in the Assembly. The British Press also lay considerable emphasis on the blow which depressed import duty on cotton goods dealt at Lancashire although appreciation is not lacking for the consideration shown to British manufacturers by imposing an additional five per cent duty on non-British goods.

"BRITISH-INDIAN PROSPERITY."

Commenting on this aspect of the Budget, the "Morning Post" says that it is a clear admission of the principle of preference on the Indian side. On the other hand, the "Times" holds that India would not necessarily be committed to the principle of imperial preference as a part of Indian Tariff Policy by the Legislative Assembly adopting the proposal of the Government for a five per cent protective duty on non-British goods. The "Times" maintains that the Assembly would be exercising its autonomous fiscal powers in accepting the proposal which would only be an expression of goodwill and appreciation of the common elements of British-Indian prosperity.

A CONSENTING PARTY.

Meanwhile reports received from Lancashire confirm the statements by the Free Press of India that the budget scheme of cotton duties was not unknown to Lancashire manufacturers which explains the suddenness and success with which the efforts to organize an agitation against any increase in duties on cotton goods imported into India had been put down. It is difficult to resist the impression that Lancashire was a consenting party to the whole scheme.

PRICE FOR PREFERENCE.

In this connection a review in the commercial columns of the "Manchester Guardian" states that one effect of the additional duty of four per cent would be to bring about an inevitable reduction in the volume of imports to India from Lancashire. But Lancashire manufacturers are consoled by the recognition that the increase is primarily due to the need to improve the finances of the country which is an important consumer of their goods. There is also a general disposition, says the reviewer, to regard the increase of four per cent as a necessary price which the Lancashire manufacturer had to pay for reopening the door of preference.

A PROVED ERROR.

The "Financial News" views the Budget problems from a different point of view. It considers that the Budget position proved beyond cavil that there is urgent need for revision of the present financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments under which the Central and

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"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.

Jothisha Sastri V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.) S. India.

SIR G. SCHUSTER'S SERMON TO LEADERS.

(Continued From Page 12.)

thus amounted to about £12 millions. I must deal briefly with the conditions in which the issue of the short-term bonds was undertaken and the reasons underlying Government's action. Hon. Members will have been fully aware from the general review of the Government's policy as regards capital expenditure and borrowing which I gave in my budget speech last year that I had arrived at the conclusion that external borrowing would be necessary. I then explained how and why, in future, it would be necessary that the rate of capital expenditure should be more nearly balanced than had been the case in the past five years by the increase of our capital resources in the form of fixed loans. It was, therefore, desirable, in any case, to raise a sterling loan as early as possible after the summer.

LAHORE CONGRESS DECISIONS. Conditions, however, were then very unfavourable owing to the position in New York and the existence of a bank rate of 6-1/2 per cent. in London, and we thought that we should gain by waiting for cheaper money rates. When the New York boom collapsed, the anticipated easing of money commenced, but, by that time political anxieties had begun to dominate the position in the London market for Indian securities. I need not give a long account of these events which must be still fresh in the minds of all Hon. Members. I need only say that the nervousness of London investors was intensified by the attitude adopted at the Congress meeting at Lahore in December. Therefore, while our anticipations that money conditions would become more favourable were realised, the adverse effects of political reactions counter-balanced the advantage obtained. The facts, however, had to be faced, and as during the year Government had to meet the greater portion of the £5 1/4 millions for the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway and about £7 1/2 millions for other railway capital expenditure, we felt that, in spite of the unfavourable conditions, we should not be justified in financing this capital expenditure entirely by temporary borrowing in the form of India bills. We considered, indeed, that some more permanent borrowing was, according to sound financial principles, essential.

BILLS IN LONDON MARKET. In saying this, I wish to emphasise that our power to effect bills in the London market is in the nature of a reserve which ought to be kept available to meet temporary shortages of sterling resources. Prudent financial demands that this reserve power should be utilised as little as possible for financing permanent capital expenditure. By the time of the budget, when we were faced with the need for a loan of £10 millions, we had no reserve of bills in the London market. We had, however, obtained a loan of £10 millions from the Government of India, and we had, at the same time, avoided the burden of the Indian rupee, which, in the meantime, was in a particularly unfavourable position. We had, in the meantime, a very good effect on our credit in London.

The combined amount of the above borrowings corresponds roughly with the budget forecast, but, owing to events which it was impossible to foresee, it was necessary to supplement our resources by large issues to treasury bills in India. In the first place, contraction of the currency to the extent of 6.88 crores against cancellation of rupee treasury bills and 2.94 crores against silver withdrawn for sale depleted our resources by nearly 10 crores.

CURRENCY OPERATIONS. Without entering into a long exposition, I wish to explain briefly, and in very elementary terms, the real significance of these currency operations. There is a much misunderstanding on these subjects which is fostered by the peculiar position of the Government of India and the combination of roles which they have to play. In the first place, it is Government themselves who have to do the work and, therefore, as happens in all countries, they are blamed for every untoward occurrence—as some of the Hon. Members opposite would soon find out if—as they hope, and as I often wish they could, they were to change places with us. But apart from this common experience, the Government are not only the currency authority but are themselves the chief operators in the remittance market. When there are difficulties as regards exchange, which would be expressed in other countries by a tendency to export gold, that is expressed in India by difficulties for the Government to effect remittance, and when we take action to protect the currency position which in other countries would be regarded as quite normal it is represented here as artificial manipulation of exchange by Government in order to meet their own remittance needs. That appearance induces an unduly hostile type of criticism.

GOVT'S ACTIONS JUSTIFIED. T.A.N. again, let us consider the internal currency position. If, as has happened in the current year, prices fall and the country requires less currency, and if, on top of that, large quantities of redundant silver currency are returned from boards the currency authority must meet the situation by cancelling currency. Otherwise, an inflated condition exists, internal prices would keep unduly high in relation to external prices and internal rates for money unduly low. The result would be that the natural flow of exports, which is necessary to maintain the country's balance of trade, would be restricted and a very unhealthy situation dangerous to the stability of currency would be set up. When currency becomes redundant and has to be cancelled, the profits of the currency authority diminish, for, all issues of currency, whether it be silver currency, the bullion value of which is less than its face value, or notes for which the authority merely has to bear the cost of printing, bring profits, and the less the amount of currency outstanding, the less the profit. But when we as a Government, in our functions as currency authority, have to cancel currency and thus submit to a corresponding loss of profit, we are accused of pursuing a policy ruinous to the country's interests because we appear as borrowing money at interest in the form of treasury bills and then destroying it by contraction. In actual fact, however, the loss thus incurred only represents a loss of the profit which we would have made if the country had needed the extra supplies of currency.

ANSWER TO CRITICS. Some of our critics, however, will say that we have carried this process unnecessarily far, and that, in contracting currency, we have not only incurred this loss ourselves but have starved the commercial world in its needs for currency. Of this, as I have, on recent occasions, frequently explained, there is no evidence. Actually, since the beginning of the last busy season, say, from the 1st December 1928 to the 30th November 1929, the net contraction was 15.89 crores and the net reduction of notes in circulation was only 2.48 crores. The reason for this small effect of our operation on the note issue is that very large quantities of rupees have been returned. When rupees are returned, notes are automatically issued against them, and if these rupees have come not from active circulation but from hoards, a corresponding inflation would, in fact, have taken place. These have been the actual facts this year, and the proof of the pudding lies in the eating. In spite of the contraction of currency, all the evidence shows that the currency needs of the country have been fully met so far as it was healthy to do so. In support of this contention, I need merely point to the fact that the Imperial Bank's cash, which is the real index of the adequacy of the currency, is considerably higher than it was at this time last year, although no expansion of the currency has been effected this busy season. This shows clearly that the contraction of the currency has not been excessive.

FALL IN RAILWAY RECEIPTS. While this necessary contraction of 10 crores to which I have referred, counter-balanced part of our borrowings, other factors have contributed further to worsen our ways and means position. The chief cause has come from the falling off in railway receipts and the increase of working expenses. The Railway Reserve Fund will have to be drawn upon to the extent of 86 lakhs to meet the contribution to general revenues, whereas an addition of 3.26 lakhs to the Reserve Fund was provided for in the budget, while the addition to the Depreciation Fund is now expected to be one crore less than was anticipated. As against this, it was possible to effect a saving of 2.32 lakhs in railway capital expenditure, but even allowing for this, there is a deterioration of nearly 3 crores under Railways. Borrowings by the Provinces are now expected to exceed the budget by about 2 1/4 crores, and, in view of the heavy disbursements in April in London and in India, the closing balance will stand at a figure 9 crores higher than provided for in the budget estimate. For these reasons, the revised estimate provides for an increase from 4 crores to 24 crores in the budget estimate. For these reasons the amount of treasury bills outstanding with the public, of which I would remark again that 9 crores is represented by increased treasury balances. In my last budget speech, I dealt at length with the railway capital expenditure and envisaged the possibility of a drastic reduction in 1930-31 in order that the credit of the Government might not be over-strained. The purpose thus indicated has been fulfilled and as the House knows, we are allowing 18 3/4 crores only for railway capital expenditure.

ture, i.e., 7.4 crores less than the revised estimate for the current year. It must be noted that the capital reduction in new railway capital expenditure sanctioned is actually larger than these figures indicate, as 2.35 crores of the programme for 1930-31 really form part of the sanctioned programme for 1929-30. Allowing for this, the programmes for the two years compare as follows:—

	1929-30	1930-31
Cr. 28.50		
14.40		
Reduction	12.10	

This comparison brings out more clearly the drastic nature of the curtailment effected. With this provision for railway capital expenditure, our borrowing programme for 1930-31 is, so far as new money is concerned, a very modest one. So far as sterling operations are concerned, I assume that the £6 million India Bills falling due in December will be renewed, but if conditions are favourable this floating debt will be funded. As regards India, I estimate that a loan of 23 1/2 crores will be required, of which 7.1 crores only will be new money and the remainder, namely 16.1 crores will be utilised for redeeming outstanding loans, principally 1930 Bonds. This provides for reducing the amount of outstanding treasury bills from 24 crores at the close of the current year to 20 crores at the close of the next. I anticipate no difficulty in carrying out this programme without disturbing the market for Government securities, and, if conditions improve, it may be possible to find a larger amount of the floating debt than I have assumed in my present calculations. On looking back on these proposals, I feel justified in saying that provided only that political disturbances do not upset either conditions in India or confidence in England, our borrowing programme is of such a nature that we could confidently look forward to a general appreciation in Government securities.

"HOME" REMITTANCES.

A year ago, it was estimated that we should require to remit £35 1/4 millions to London in 1929-30. Throughout the year the exchange position has been difficult. India, like most other countries in the world, was affected adversely by the high money rates consequent upon the attraction of funds to New York to finance the speculative boom on the Stock Exchange and by the fall in prices and general trade depression which followed the collapse of this boom. In addition, the uncertain political outlook has led to the export of capital on a considerable scale. As a result, our power to effect remittances to London has been temporarily curtailed and we now estimate that the total remittance through the market in the current year will amount to £19 millions only. This will suffice, with the help of the sterling borrowings referred to above and the transfer of £9 1/2 millions already effected through the Paper Currency Reserve, to enable the Secretary of State to close the year with a balance of £6.8 millions. Assuming that the £6 million India Bills falling due in December 1930 will be renewed, the amount required to be remitted to London next year is estimated to be about £21.8 millions. This figure includes £3.3 millions for capital expenditure on railways as compared with £7.5 millions in the current year, and £2.4 millions for repayment of debt (capital portion of railway annuities, etc.).

I should, of course, make it clear that the entire ways and means programme outlined above can only be considered as tentative and subject to modification in the light of the actual circumstances of the time.

The fall in prices since last year may be ascribed to a number of causes. Some would no doubt attribute their importance to the magnitude of the Government's own needs. I explained this aspect of the situation very fully in my speech last year. It is clear now, in retrospect that from 1925 to the beginning of 1929, the full effects of the capital expenditure programme launched by the Government were not felt. Such expenditure as was incurred was met very largely from reserves, while the expenditure itself had not got fully under weigh. When once expenditure got going at the full rate, and had to be met not from reserves but fresh borrowing it was obvious that the price of Government securities must come down from the high peak to which they had climbed. I gave a clear indication of this in my speech last year and also explained that, while I felt it necessary to curtail expenditure, it would not be possible to give effect to this at once without great economic loss, because so much work was already in progress and commitments such as the purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway had already been undertaken. I made it quite clear, however, that it was my intention to put on brake as soon as possible, and, in the meanwhile, I endeavoured to settle the terms of our rupee loan last year on such a basis that it would represent a rock-bottom price from which a steady appreciation might be expected as a result of the curtailment of future borrowings. I

think we may at least congratulate ourselves on the fact that, in spite of all the unfavourable developments which have since occurred, last year's rupee loan only stands about one point below the issue price. If it had not been for these unfavourable factors over which we had no control, I am certain that last year's loan would now be standing at a handsome premium.

TIGHT MONEY MARKET.

What, then, are these factors? There has been, first, the wave of dear money which swept over the world culminating in a 6 1/2 per cent. bank rate in England, which made it necessary to tighten money rates in India in order to protect our currency position. And, secondly, there has come upon us a new difficulty in the fall of our sterling securities due to the fears felt in London as to the future political stability of India. I have already said that I believe these fears to be entirely unjustified, but their results are unfortunately realities which we have to face. Any fall in our sterling securities creates serious difficulties which must be met by the local situation. Either of these two last factors would have upset the rupee security market quite apart from our own borrowing operations. Hon'ble Members will ask: "What of the future?" And I must answer this question in relation to each of the three factors which I have mentioned. As to the first our own demands on the market, I have already given a clear answer. We only expect to ask the public to give us about 7.4 crores of new money next year. If we had only to consider our domestic monetary conditions, I would say with confidence that our troubles were over and that we could anticipate a steadily rising market in our Government securities.

As to the second factor, the rates for money prevailing in the world we can again look with confidence to the future. I need only say, that, in my view, everything points to a period of cheaper money for some time to come.

RESPONSIBILITY OF POLITICAL LEADERS.

As to the third factor, I am afraid I can speak with much less certainty. What we have to expect from the operation of this factor depends mainly upon the action of the leaders of public opinion in this country, as represented by Hon'ble Members of this Assembly and those outside. If there is clear evidence that such leaders have a sense of their responsibilities and are determined to oppose all revolutionary movements and to co-operate in a course of peaceful and orderly evolution, disclaiming those threats of unconstitutional action and repudiation of debt which we have so recently heard, then I am quite certain that the outside world will regain confidence in India and that we shall advance once more to our former high level of credit. But, if a contrary course is taken, then it will be impossible to avoid unfavourable reactions on India's economic development. There must be a lack of that confidence which is so necessary to the initiation of new enterprises, and it is almost certain that a flow of capital from India will continue. Speaking on behalf of the Government we have done all in our power to create a strong and healthy financial position, and I think what I have already said has demonstrated the effectiveness of our action in this direction. If the inevitable lack of confidence continues to sap our foundations, we shall, as a Government, do our best to protect them and shall not hesitate to take strong financial measures for that purpose. But this will mean that our energies and resources will have to be devoted to defence rather than to constructive new enterprise and that the hopeful prospect of an all-round recovery, which would bring prosperity in so many directions and for which, so far as lies in our power, we have created all the necessary conditions, will be unattainable. The future in this respect lies in the hands of leaders of non-official opinion in India. The responsibility rests with them and not with the Government. I do not propose to lengthen my present remarks by going into further detail now regarding figures of India's debt. Among the papers which will be circulated will be found a statement prepared in the same form as was introduced last year with explanatory notes.

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What the People Say

UNWANTED LIQUOR SHOP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—We, the residents of Frere Road, Mint Road and Bazar Gate Street and the adjoining streets, are surprised to see a notice posted up on the Warwick House situated along Fort Street announcing the intention of the Collector of Bombay to licence a shop for the purpose of selling English liquor.

The locality in which it is proposed to open this shop consists mostly of high class Hindus, who do not drink liquor; on the contrary, the presence of such a shop in this locality will be a distinct nuisance to the Hindus and other residents residing around. Within a radius of half a mile from the Warwick House there are already no less than 10 liquor shops—both wholesale and retail—and there is absolutely no necessity to add to the number.

In this connection we beg to ask the authorities concerned as to why the policy declared by the Government of Bombay—that of gradual limitation with the ultimate object of attaining total prohibition—is set aside in some cases like this, and the licensees like the present applicant receive preferential treatment from some of the officers concerned. The general public naturally expects that the policy of the Government in this connection should be carried out in effect both in its letter and spirit by the Excise officers, and no exceptions, whatever, should be made unless and until the application made is totally unconfessed and harmless. If the would-be licensee in this case be granted the permission asked for, it would indeed be in direct contravention of the policy of the Government, which action on the part of the authorities would be deemed as arbitrary and provocative so far as the public protest goes.

We may also point out that this new liquor shop is proposed to be located in a building which is quite adjacent to Bhatia Bal Vidyalaya, a school attended by 200 Bhatia boys of tender age. Besides, the locality is fully habituated mostly by vegetarian and non-drinking Hindus.

It may also be noted that this new applicant for a liquor licence has within a short period of six months been allowed to shift his liquor shop twice from place to place and he is attempting now to transfer his licence to the third place in another division and strange enough that the Excise authorities have acquiesced in granting this permission.

We, therefore, firmly believe that the Hon. Minister for Excise will in view of the facts mentioned above, kindly intervene in time and refuse to entertain the application of the would-be licensee for the location of a liquor shop in a locality habituated mostly by Hindus and in close proximity of a Vernacular School, a Hindu Temple and the General Post Office.

We also request you, Sir, to raise your powerful voice in support of our right grievance which cries loudly for immediate redress.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL MEGHJI,
K. T. DALAL,
and 250 other Residents.

THE LIBERALS & THE CONGRESS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some time back, in one of the lead-lines of your paper, you credited Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with an "awakening"; he was "in militant mood", as you put it, for establishing immediate Dominion Status. True to his awakening, Sir Chimanlal, it seems, is not going to allow the grass to grow under his feet and this can be guessed from his latest pronouncement. In claiming the success of Sir Cowasji Jehangir at the recent Assembly bye-election as the success of the Liberal Party, he opined that it was also the success of all those "sane people" who stood for Dominion Status; but lest his awakening should be mistaken for a reverie, he pitted Dominion Status as against "the new-fangled creed of Independence outside the Empire." What wonder, then, that he should next point out the irony of fate that the creed of Independence had also its home in the Bombay Presidency which, according to him, was so long distinguished for its "sober thinking and sound views" on the politics of the country? What a pity that the whirlwinds of time should have their revenge on Sir Chimanlal!

With his "clear thinking" Sir Chimanlal has at last found out that they (i.e., the Liberals) did not get at the masses. He could not also get away from the fact that the other party (let it be unnamed) approached the masses, but (there is always a but) "he was sorry to say that they were not doing much" of course "to make the people understand what was really meant by 'Dominion Status'." How could they, one may ask, when it is within the dominion of "practical politics" of the Liberals alone to do? What does then, Sir Chimanlal's solicitude

for the masses resolve into? Negatively the want of a party paper without which it is very difficult to carry on propaganda. Positively, an appeal to his friend's pockets for starting a newspaper "worthy of the traditions of this great city." Has the "Times of India" grudged him the space of its hospitable columns? Or is it because the Bombay Liberals must not be outdone by their brethren of the Eastern Province who have resolved to form a combine for publishing a paper of their own?

Fancy Sir Chimanlal's "modus operandi" of reaching the masses, viz., starting a Liberal journal, evidently in the language of his master! But the masses are in no mood to listen to the propounding of the subtle distinction between Dominion Status within the Empire and Independence outside it. They will understand only those who will tell them how to ally the sensation in the pits of the stomachs. Could Sir Chimanlal ever think of asking his millionaire friends to unloose their purse strings for giving relief to the starving G. I. P. Railway strikers? That could not be. He must start a paper which would be a business proposition of substantial interests and give battle to the Congress and the Nationalist Press perhaps because he feels that the existing Liberal organ is too ineffective for the purpose. But will more newspapers serve the end he has in view? In contrast to the arm-chair politics of the Liberal group, people have learnt to appreciate the other party's service, suffering and sacrifice, the three essentials of the political emancipation of a subject country. Service the Liberals have been doing in their own way, suffering they cannot endure. Sacrifice they dread. But there is an easy sacrifice which will neither cost them their lives nor touch their pockets. It will not necessitate abstention from the Councils or the Assembly. It is the line of least resistance to which Sir Cowasji has referred. Let the Liberal knights give up their titles. That will make some impression in the minds of the people as well as the Government. Let them identify themselves, though only superficially, by at least styling themselves as Messrs. Such and Such. Since they are for the establishment of immediate Dominion Status, it will be accelerated by such simple sacrifices if they do so in a body, and when Dominion Status will have been acquired, the recovery of their lost titles will lie in their own hands.

What a refreshing contrast to the pronouncement of Sir Chimanlal in the pregnant utterance of Mr. G. B. Trivedi, "Congressmen are fighting the country's battles", recognises Mr. Trivedi who further adds: "Liberals' real work is to bring moral pressure on the Government both here and in England. Let Bombay Liberals go to England and do agitation there. That is their field of work. Let them leave the Congress to its work. The country requires the devoted services of both Liberals and Congressmen. In unity lies our strength." Are not these remarks indicative of sober thinking? Do they not represent sound views on the politics of the country? If only Sir Chimanlal knew like Mr. Trivedi how to agree to differ with the Congress and the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Let Sir Chimanlal and other Liberals of his way of thinking inwardly digest what Gandhiji has said: "Let those who want to go to the Round Table Conference and if they can bring anything worth looking at from the Independence point of view, the Congress will capitulate." Let them not, however, forget what Mr. Trivedi has pointed out "the Liberals are heard when extremists are up and doing. Mr. Gokhale was sent for by Lord Morley and Lord Minto when the partition of Bengal inflamed the country." Yours, etc.,

J. K. BACHASPATI.
Matunga Cottage,
Bombay, Feb. 23.

DEOLALI ASSESSMENTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read the letter of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" correspondent, Mr. Bapuji Lam in that paper, respecting the triennial assessment by the Cantonment authority of Deolali. Mr. Lam was the local representative on the Cantonment Board which carries out the duties of local Government in Deolali and as such he ought to take the lead as being the citizen best acquainted with the wants and requirements of the property-owners of Deolali as well as of the Cantonment Board. I am only the President of the Deolali Parsee Anjuman and thus represent only a communal section of the residents of Deolali. Mr. Lam has made a call upon me to lead the opposition to the assessment, but I concede that privilege and honour to Mr. Lam for the reasons given above.

As regards the assessment, in the first place let me point out

that the Cantonment authority has no right to assess any holding which is not derived from the Cantonment authority for the purpose of rating the same. The holdings on the three main roads which are assessed by the Cantonment are assessed by the owners from the Civil Collector and thus they are not Cantonment holdings at all. When this tax or rate was first levied a protest was made, but Government paid no heed. Opinions of eminent Counsel, Messrs. Inverarity, Setalvad and Colman, were taken at that time. They were of opinion that the tax or rate was illegal and that the tax or rate-payers would get no justice locally, but ought to be prepared to fight up to the Privy Council. The citizens thereupon succumbed to the tax.

If there was unanimity amongst the local citizens and residents of Deolali the Cantonment authority would never have dared to make the present triennial assessment on the lines he has assessed. Last year when the question of closing of the wells came up, a public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Perajsha Mehta of Bhagur and a resolution was passed to apply to Government for a local self-government, but nothing has been done until now beyond the passing of the resolution. The reason is that there is no unanimity amongst the residents owing to personal factions which is a very deplorable thing and the consequence is that the Cantonment authority does what he likes. The Deolali people have before their very eyes as to how the poor people of Bhagur acted as one body and succeeded thereby to raise the tax that was levied upon their weekly Tuesday bazaar.

Without prejudice to my contention that no civil holding can be taxed by the Cantonment the principle of assessment is wrong. The rates levied are on the rents paid for furnished bungalows although the furniture is no part of the holding. The assessment, I understand, is made on the gross rental. Supposing for the season a tenant pays Rs. 100 per month for four months for a furnished bungalow the assessment is levied on an assessment of Rs. 1,200 per year. This is absurd on the face of it as in a sanitarium like Deolali people come for health during the season only which is generally during four months of the monsoon when Bombay is very unhealthy, while during the remaining months of the year the bungalows are vacant.

I would suggest that the public meeting should be held under the presidency of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" correspondent, Mr. Lam, and that all the residents should combine and co-operate with him in making a strong protest on the lines suggested by me in this letter; first of all to challenge the right of the Cantonment authority to tax at all any civil holding; secondly, without prejudice to that contention to challenge the system and principle on which the assessment is made; and, thirdly, to reduce the rate levied which is too heavy considering the return offered to the public in the shape of public amenities.

The meeting might as well pass a resolution to offer civil disobedience and invite a competent lieutenant of Mr. Gandhi to help the people of Deolali in offering civil disobedience, and follow the example of the illiterate villagers of Bhagur who succeeded because they were led by no other person than the spirited Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, member of the Legislative Assembly.

The Cantonment authority must think twice before creating discontent whereby loyal people are forced to become disloyal. It is only the people of the type of the present Cantonment authority who consider the mailed fist the only weapon to rule the people. Those times have gone by and I trust wiser counsels will prevail and ruling powers will not add more fuel to the fire of discontent which is so fiercely burning in India.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA.
Bombay, Feb. 23.

BOOKS

ON BIRTH CONTROL.

1. A Letter to Working Mothers by Dr. Marie Stopes 5
 2. Family Limitation by Margaret Sangar 8
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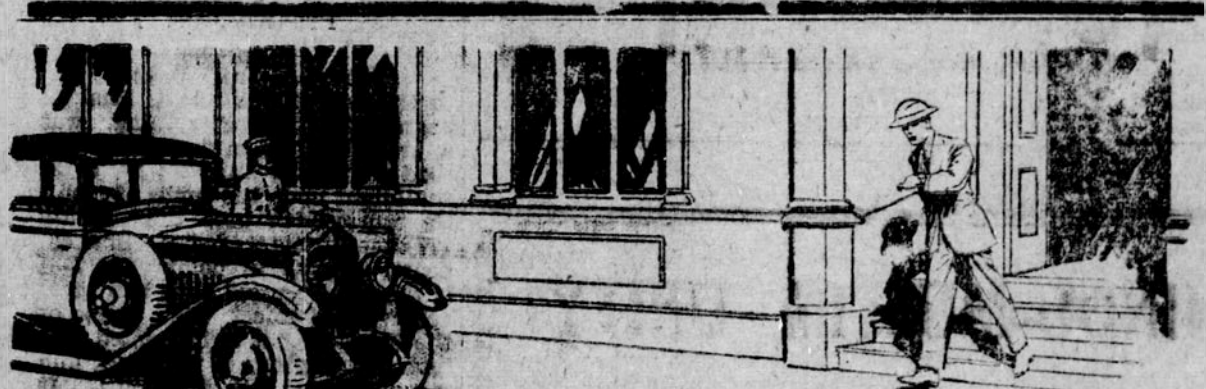
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MADRAS

EUROPEAN TOUR FOR STUDENTS.

To Start In Summer 1931

It has for some years been the desire of the National Union of students to increase and strengthen the contact between students of Indian Universities and those of the Universities of Great Britain. The obvious difficulty and delicacy of the problem has led us to approach it with great caution and restraint in the desire to avoid the all too easy pitfalls of incurring the suspicion and distrust on the one hand of Englishmen, and on the other of Indians themselves. No scheme we feel, can be considered successful which has not the full sympathy and support of a large body of enlightened opinion in this country and at the same time is not freely recognised by Indians to be innocent of any motives of propaganda.

EUROPEAN TOUR.

After consultation with those who are well-informed on Indian opinion, and in particular with Professor Patrick Geddes of the Indian College at Montpellier, it is suggested that an admirable first step towards effecting closer relations between Indian students and the representative undergraduate body here would be the organisation of a tour in Europe for a group of say, 100 Indian students in the spring and summer of 1931. The tour would last three months one month being spent in the sea passage—and although no figures have yet been definitely worked out the cost would probably be in the neighbourhood of £200 a head. The party would be accompanied by professors and on arrival at Marseilles it would be divided into four groups of 25 persons.

The itinerary might be somewhat as follows:—Land at Marseilles; Montpellier and southern France; Italy; Austria; Germany; Holland; Scandinavia; Great Britain; Paris and Northern France; Spain; and Gibraltar or Marseilles to embark.

The points in favour of such a tour are:—1. It would serve as a general introduction to European culture at first-hand and would be invaluable for Indian students studying the political and cultural history of Europe. 2. There would be friendly and frequent contact with the University students of the countries visited. 3. For those students who intend to remain and continue their studies in Europe the tour would be a useful introduction to many places which they might later revisit. 4. By making the tour under the auspices of the Union and the International Confederation of Students, the cost would be a minimum owing to the special reduction available for student parties.

A great deal of preliminary organisation would, of course, be required both in Europe and in India and it is estimated that a sum of at least £1,000 would have to be raised in order to cover the expenses thus incurred for this and subsequent tours. It may, here, be pointed out that it is the keen desire of this body to make this organisation, as far as possible, a permanent one and at the same time to find other ways of bringing about a closer intercourse between Indian students and those of this country.

To achieve this aim we need a close co-operation of Indian students as also of the Indian public in not only helping us to find the students who will join this tour, but at the same time help to raise the funds necessary for carrying on the work.

Enquiries may be addressed to:
1. The Secretary, N. U. S. 3, Endsleigh Street, London.
2. The Secretary, Indian College, Blan des Quatre Seigneurs, Montpellier, France.

"THE CURSE OF THE PHAROHS."

(Continued from page 6.)
to the fact that William Shakespeare, who knew everything, was a great believer in "curses." We read in "Julius Caesar": "A curse shall light upon the limbs of men." He "curses"—or uses the word—177 times in his tragedies. Shakespeare's "curse," in point of fact is the only "curse" that has ever achieved its object. The "curse of the Pharos" it will be noted, was intended to preserve the peace and tranquillity of their tombs. It failed. Now, observe Shakespeare's "curse"! In the seventeenth century England, there was a great scandal—graves were daily opened, and bodies removed after the lapse of a few years. Sir Thomas Browne, for example, refers to this barbarous custom:—"The tragical abomination of being removed out of our graves and of having our skulls made drinking bowls and our bones turned into smoking pipes," etc. etc. It was to guard against profanation of this kind that Shakespeare gave orders for the inscription on his grave of the following "curse":—"Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear To dig the dust enclosed here; Bleste be the man that spares these stones And curst be he that moves my bones."

The result was, the grave of Shakespeare was made seventeen feet deep, and was never opened even to receive his wife and daughters, although they expressed a desire to be buried in it.

The "curse of the Pharos" on the other hand seems to have "come home to roost," as their "remnants" have been distributed to all the corners of the wide world. The tombs have been plundered from time immemorial, and the "gully"—are of course—dead!!

INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

cash certificates? It is obvious that the representatives of the Government of India still think that they alone know the interests of this country best, and that anything said to the contrary by the representatives of the people—however high, well-informed and talented they may be—has no legs to stand upon. The whole attitude is still one of superiority and can be summed up in one sentence. "Who are you to come and tell us that the people are deteriorating, debts are increasing, trade is depressing and so on and so forth when we know that everything is alright, masses are happy, debts are not multiplying, but that the independence talk is creating a wrong impression outside and is spoiling the credit of India." This was the impression that many delegates who attended the Federation carried with them and it is as sure as day follows night, the Government of India, as constituted at the present moment, in spite of all the boasted reforms, are not in a mood to listen to what the people say. The Government are utterly unresponsive to the changed atmosphere in the country and they are oblivious to the national consciousness of the people.

THE COASTAL BILL.
Another important resolution moved at the Federation was the one in connection with the Coastal Reservation Bill. This was moved by Mr. H. P. Mody, who reiterated the demand of this country in this important matter. In a spirited speech. The resolution in connection with the appointment of Indian Trade Commissioners was an eye-opener to the Government. Sir George Rainy at the outset would not agree to Indians alone being selected for such posts, but when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas bluntly stated to the Commerce Member that the Federation would prefer not to create such appointments if Indians were not to be appointed, Sir George Rainy had at least the courtesy to say that this would be carefully considered.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.
The last important resolution was the one in connection with the introduction of early legislation in regard to insurance business. This was moved by Mr. Lalji Naranji who in a very able and exhaustive speech made out an excellent case for immediate legislation. It was news to many that as many as 52 countries in the world have introduced such legislation during the last few years, out of which 37 countries demand deposits from foreign insurance companies. 17 countries demand over and above the necessary deposit requirements a certain proportion of the annual premium to be invested in the country. If one insurance company wants to do a world wide business only in one class of business, say, that company will have to put in as initial deposit alone an amount equal to Rs. 1,50,00,000 in Indian currency. If other classes of business have to be carried on, further deposit will be necessary. Sir George Rainy the Commerce Member fully appreciated the case that was made out by Mr. Lalji Naranji for similar legislation to be introduced in this country as can be seen from the following remarks:

"I should like to thank the mover and the member who has supported the resolution for the fulness with which they have dealt with it, and if I may say so, for the clear and lucid manner in which they have explained the reasons which have led them to bring the matter forward. When I sit down I am afraid you may not be able to congratulate me on anything like the same fulness or anything like the same mastery of the subject."

Yet, when he went on further, he was not so satisfactory as we expected he would be. He appears to think that the interests of the Indian insurance companies are only secondary, whereas, all these years, we have been clamouring that such interests were paramount and Government themselves are fully aware of this aspect of the matter. The Commerce Member does certainly realise the importance of legislation, but it is obvious he is out of touch with what is happening in the insurance line throughout the world. The following extracts taken from the latest issues of an English and American weekly insurance journals will show to what absurd lengths some countries have gone against foreign insurance companies:

"It was reported last week that Senor Portes Gil, President of Mexico ordered the deportation from Mexico of Mr. William P. Massie, Manager of the Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, because of the failure of his company to comply with the Mexican law requiring foreign companies to invest half their reserves in Mexico in Mexican securities."

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FOR

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THOSE WHO HAVE LOST ALL HOPES and tried all means. Let them try the last and the best resort i.e. a thorough diagnosis of their cases, and a constitutional and systematic treatment by K. V. V. Bh., Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, the gifted physician of all India fame, inventor of the world-panacea Amritdhara, author of 4 doz medical books and Editor of the Medical Journal Deshpokarak. Write for the free booklets, and diagnosis form, and the rules of treatment and send back the diagnosis form duly filled.

To get the best value of your money.

You can remit any amount to the Pharmacy by money order from any Post Office on 12 March and you will get the benefit of this reduction until all your money is consumed. Letters or money orders must be posted on the 12th of March. Local orders may either be sent by post or put into the box which is to be placed outside the Amritdhara Bhawan on that day.

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is that the license of the company has now been cancelled. Witness the following:
"We are informed that the licenses of the Sun Life and the Confederation Life, both of Canada, have been cancelled. A third company is mentioned in the despatches: the Hispano-

Americo Alliance of Arizona." (The "Insurance Index" of January 23rd.)
On the whole, however, apart from what the Government members said, the annual meeting of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce was a grand success.

cause of the failure of his company to comply with the Mexican law requiring foreign companies to invest half their reserves in Mexico in Mexican securities."—"Policyholder" of 29th January. This order was rescinded on an application made to the Mexican courts, but the latest information

THE GLORY OF MAHARASHTRA. BE POWERHOUSE OF PATRIOTISM.

The Greatest Common Measure
Is Suffering, Says C. R.

SATARA, Feb. 24. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari accompanied by Sits. Shankarrao Deo and Vasudevrao Joshi arrived at Satara on the morning of 24th instant. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari had a long conversation with the workers at Satara in the Tilak Vidyalya and cleared many doubts of the workers. In the evening he addressed a mass meeting in front of the new palace, in the course of which Mr. Rajagopalachari said:

Friends, you are gathered to hear good news. Thirty crores of people in India are governed by a foreign Government to-day. This is a very important state of affairs. Even if the Government were a very good one, it is not a proper state of things. But it is not established and even admitted that owing to foreign rule the wealth of the country is being drained. It is therefore absolutely necessary that we should do something to end this state of things. How shall we do it is the only question for men like those gathered here, not whether we should do it or not. It is possible that in other provinces there may be doubt but in Maharashtra there should be no doubt. Maharashtra should be a model and guide to the whole of India. The political ambitions of India must be in concentrated form in Maharashtra. Every walking citizen in Maharashtra must be a burning patriot. Great things done in the past in Maharashtra cannot have died altogether, they must be living in the atmosphere to-day.

ACTION AND REACTION.
After great action there must be some reaction. If Maharashtra was sleeping till now probably it might be due to such reaction; but now she must be up and doing. Maharashtra should tell other provinces take rest if you want, but we cannot rest idle. It is the duty of the young men of Maharashtra to recover the glory of Maharashtra. I am going back next week to my own place in the South. I have not yet carried the message of the Congress there. When I go there what shall I tell the people there? Shall I tell them that you are waiting, talking and considering? I want you to assure me that you will be up and doing. If you want patriotism to spread in India you must be the powerhouse here in Maharashtra.

THAT MATCHLESS WEAPON.
To-day Mahatma has invented and given us a shield and a weapon which we can never be deprived of, to resist civilly any unjust order and unjust man. In every nook and corner of the seven lakhs of villages in India we have this weapon in countless numbers. No Government can invent legislation which can disarm us in this respect. Not all the ingenuity of all lawmakers can take away the right of civil-resistance and suffering. This shield and weapon combined is lodged in the breast of every Congress man. The day that the principle of civil resistance was explained and established in India, that day the British Government's authority was doomed. The old story that the British Empire would last for ever vanished even like a dream. No money is needed for making this civil resistance ammunition. No chemicals are wanted. No exportation or importation. But what is wanted is for every villager to make up his mind. It is our duty, therefore, to give the message of deliverance from place to place and make India ready.

CHALLENGE TO GOVT.
Don't imagine that this is the weapon of the cowardly or the weak. Petitioning, agitating, appealing, going to the Legislative Council, these may be the weapons of the weak or cowardly, but not civil resistance. You will have to summon up all the courage that you can command in order to offer civil resistance. Therefore let us be proud to join in this campaign. It is cowardly to remain without doing anything now. Mahatma Gandhi has given the challenge to the British Government. Others told him to wait, but he said he could not wait. Others said people may not follow you. But he said 'people must follow him.' He says, 'I have fought previous campaign, I have started with only ten people, have seen the ten becoming ten thousand, and I have trust in human nature. I do not believe that they will consent to be slaves. They have only to be shown the way and they will join. The people of India are not worse than people of other countries. If all the nations can fight and win their freedom, India also can.' And Gandhi has eliminated the difficulties by saying no arms are wanted and has given us a weapon which we can all wield.

AS ENGLISHMEN SEE.
The Englishman may even say 'I don't care to see Gandhi.' But as a matter of fact the man denies it because he is most thinking of it. And he wants this denial published in all the papers. It is like a child saying I am not afraid of the dark. But if the mother says go into the dark, the child stays behind. Gandhi is a mass of darkness to the Englishmen. They do not say that this Non-violent civil disobedience campaign cannot succeed. They say that we will not follow.

The greatest common measure must be discovered not in a round table conference but in suffering. It is law of nature that he who suffers most gets most. Therefore Brahmins, Non-Brahmins, Hindus and Mussalmans, all those must go into prison. It is only when we go into prisons people will see things in their right proportions. In 1920 when young people went with each other to go into prisons, nobody talked of communalism or caste. We must not hanker on we will see must yearn to take part in suffering. Let us join this campaign and all the quarrels between Hindus and Mussalmans, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins will end like magic. We will not be able to govern India unless we go through suffering.

It is only if the exploitation is stopped that Swaraj is worthwhile having. What is the use of a big palace built without proper foundation. If we get Swaraj with the exploitation of the poor people going on, we will have a terrible social revolution. Poverty of the peasantry is a greater and a more terrible explosive than any gunpowder. Is it not better to live in a cottage than to live in a palace on the top of explosives? Swaraj we must have with the wealth and prosperity running through to the bottom so that we must have no fear of the structure toppling down.

IN AID OF BLIND WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

"Dil Pazi Fete."

(From A Correspondent.)

A little consideration and much more of imagination can easily lead us to realise what the perpetual darkness of blindness can mean. There is felt an urgent need of a large and well equipped Industrial Home for the street and blind women of our city, where they could be taught everything that would ultimately lead them to become happy, useful, and contented, citizens instead of being the dejected and miserable creatures they are to day. Towards this end Rs. 54,000/- have been collected, while the Government have also given hopes of a free grant of land at Andheri for the site of the Home.

As still more capital is needed for laying the foundation stone in April, a fancy fete called the "Dil Pazi Fete" is being organised from 21st to 24th instant at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana Coopers. These grounds will be transformed into a delightful paradise where every possible form of enjoyment will be catered for.

The amusement section will contain the "Great Wheel" and "Whirl" the "Sea Plane" and two stunts absolutely new to Bombay, namely, "The Magic Carpet" and "The Tube" which will afford the Bombay public a real thrill. Here there will be Exhibition Stalls and numerous new games of chance. The Amusement Section will take up one half of the grounds. On the other half there will be refreshments and light dinners provided by the Bombay's best caterers. There will also be a beautiful and quite novel class dancing floor, illuminated by lights from below. Inside the pavilion there will be 12 stalls all laid out in a lovely vineyard. Articles for these stalls have arrived from London and Paris.

The gates will open at 5 p.m. and with the break of an hour from 8.30 to 9.30, the fun will continue till 1 a.m. There will be dancing every evening except on Sunday evening when a Grand Fancy Dress Carnival for Children will be held there and regularly every night. There will be a variety of other attractions. Besides this there will be other attractions in the pavilion as follows:

Friday (21st):—7 to 8.30 Variety Show and 9.30 to 11 Cinema.
Saturday (22nd):—6.30 to 8 p.m. Gujarati Play (Comic); 9.30 to 11 Cinema; 10 to 1 p.m. Fancy Dress Carnival for grown ups; Good prizes will be given.
Sunday (23rd):—7 to 8 p.m. Fancy Dress Carnival for Children, and 5 to 7 p.m. Bridge tournament.

The entrance will be Rs. 10 per head.
10 p.m. A cabaret will be held on the Dance Floor when quite original items will be given.
Monday (24th) the Final Day: 4 to 8 Mahjong Tournament. Entries will be for Rs. 5. 10 p.m. Cabaret.

There will be a Raffle for a brand new motor car. The tickets will be for Rs. 5/- to be had from Miss Dhun Desai, Mr. Wadia House, Hughes Road and Kavas Sethna, Radio Club.

Lady Sykes has consented to be the Patron of the Fete, and will open the Fete on the 21st. The General Committee has Lady Jehangir (Sr.) at its head, with Mrs. Blackwell as Vice-President. Mrs. A. P. Sabawalla and Mr. Jamshed D. Ania are Honorary Secretaries with Mrs. P. M. Kanga as Honorary Treasurer.

Though the Fete is going to be a very good one, out of consideration for the hard time we are passing through the entrance fees will be very low, while all the entrance fees inside will be nominal.

violent soldier gets into prison. Therefore, if Mahatma is put into prison, it is the first success. Mahatma's arrest some years ago was quite different. Then he would use the civil disobedience programme, he withdrew the Bardoli campaign when the Government arrested him and put him into prison. But to-day he says, I am starting the civil disobedience campaign by going to prison. After once he goes into prison, he won't be outside to stop the movement.

His going to prison is to release all the Non-violent strength in the country. That is why I say, that it is the first shot in the battle. And therefore it is that his arrest means good news. You must pray to God and stop work as a sacrifice. You must not be angry with anybody. Don't think that anger is bravery. Anger is temptation. Therefore you must avoid that. You will have a demonstration throughout India such as India will never have witnessed before.

FISCAL CLAIMS OF STATES.

Demand For Expert Committee.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

It is undeniable that in the past the revenues derived from departments of general utility in this country have been retained by British India, no share being given to the States. That legitimate share is long overdue and we are naturally anxious that there should be no delay in creating an expert committee, upon which the views of British India and of the States should be adequately represented.

In these words the Maharaja of Kashmir moved a resolution in the Prince's Chamber this afternoon, requesting the Viceroy to appoint an independent expert body to explore the fiscal claims of the States after ensuring that the personnel and terms of reference were settled in agreement with the Standing Committee of the Chamber. He said the necessity of making the committee independent and composing it in such a way that its decisions were impartial was obvious. He urged the terms of reference of such a committee to include all fiscal and financial questions, which they regarded as at issue between them and British India.

THREE TYPICAL CASES.
The Nawab of Bhopal, seconding the resolution, pointed out the appointment of a Fiscal Committee of Inquiry, pointed out the cases of salt, opium and customs as some of the fiscal points at issue between British India and the States.

The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar further supported the resolution and said that equity and policy required that the committee should have wide scope and the personnel of which should be decided in consultation with the Chamber as recommended by the Butler Committee. The sold in the States was of poorer quality than in British India. Land was a nation building department in India and India was crying for money, which they looked upon as their legitimate share of British revenues.

The Viceroy appreciated the object of the resolution and recognised the necessity of some work which must be done. He assured that the task as recommended by the Butler Committee will be initiated in consultation with the Standing Committee. He was not sure whether the committee will be appointed at once or should wait till the report of the Statutory Commission was published to take proper guidance from it.

The resolution was adopted.

INDIAN STATES AND THE CROWN.

Appeal To Alay Distrust And Suspicion.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Maharaja of Alwar moved the next resolution, placing on record the considered opinion of the Chamber that the true relationship of the States and the Crown was founded upon (1) treaties and engagements, which bound the parties and (2) the usage, which was established by mutual consent. The Chamber was of opinion that the obligations of the Crown and the States arising under these two heads remained unaffected by the doctrine of paramountcy referred to in the Butler Report.

He said the question was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty, a discussion on which was initiated by the Butler Report. Quoting extracts, he pointed out the weak points of its arguments and said the position of the States was bound by the treaties and engagements. He enumerated the nature of some of the misunderstandings in which an intervention might be necessary. The difficulty generally arose in correctly understanding the terms such as "a vassal state," "a sovereign state" and "a feudatory state" about which misconception had already occurred in the past. His case was clearly explained in the resolution.

He recognised that Paramountcy without the power of intervention would be meaningless. It was, therefore, necessary to explain fully all the implications. The position taken by the Butler Committee had no parallel in the world. The resolution, if accepted, would go a long way to allay distrust and suspicion. It was not their intention to weaken the hands of the Crown. It was through the Crown they expected the treaties and engagements to be honoured and respected.

PLEDGED FRIENDS OF BRITAIN.

Paramountcy or no paramountcy, definition or no definition, the Princes of India were the pledged friends of the British Crown and would always remain so (Cheers). The Maharana of Dholpur, supporting the motion, said the position defined in the resolution was clear and accurate. They would stand by the treaties and engagements. It was with faith with the Princes that Britain would never repudiate her obligations. Their loyalty was not dictated by the doctrine of Paramountcy. Their

attachment to the Crown was spontaneous. He made a personal appeal to the Viceroy to give them sympathetic and powerful backing.

The resolution was put to the House and carried.

INDEPENDENCE MOVE CONDEMNED.

"Bondage Of Wisdom."

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Maharaja of Alwar moved: "This Narendra Mandal, while welcoming the attainment by British India of its due place among the Dominions of the British Commonwealth at the earliest date possible consistently with the necessary safeguards and reservations in respect of all different interests in the country, reaffirms its resolution of last year and desires to place on record its emphatic disapproval of the policy of separation from British Empire."

His Highness said that the independence was the law of life in every sphere. One wished to attain independence physical, mental, or spiritual. But while this was an inherent tendency, they had in this mundane world to accept the bondage of wisdom. This was the bondage that kept going society, community, nationality, and internationality. Independence had thus to be regulated by force of circumstances, and so far as the States were concerned, they were bound by the word of honour given by their ancestors in their treaties and engagements. "Sub-ject to our allegiance and fidelity to the Crown we are free to seek as much independence for our country as would enable it to hold its head high among the sister dominions." (Applause.) We of British India and of the Indian States have different destinies to work out, but we are united by bond in allegiance to the same Crown. We want to mark together the road that the link of the Crown continues to bind us together, to rendering while keeping our identities separate the greatest service we can to our motherland.

The Nawab of Malerkotla, seconding the resolution, said that their order would resist every attempt to separate from the British connection. "The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously."

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The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

BARODA WOMENS PUBLIC MEETING.

Resolutions Of Women's Conference Explained.

A public meeting of the women of Baroda was held on the 22nd February at the Women's Training College near Surasagar at 4.30 p.m. for exposition of the All India Women's Conference, lately held at Bombay and election of the Working Committee and office bearers for the next year.

Mrs. Tyebji presiding, after prayer and a song of welcome sung by the girls of the Maharani High School Mrs. Tyebji read out the social resolutions in Urdu. She was followed by Mrs. Sarala Mehta who spoke on the educational resolutions, Miss Gulabai Jhaveri read a most interesting paper describing the visit of the delegates to various institutions, etc. Mrs. Vimalabai Ambegavkar spoke in the social aspect of the activities of the Conference while Mrs. Ambegavkar from Nagpur told in her most interesting speech of the work that was being done in Nagpur.

The election of the new working committee and the office bearers then took place. After a vote of thanks to Princess Kamaladevi and Princess Vimala Raj for granting the meeting with their presence and to those who had helped in making the proceedings a success, the proceedings terminated.

LEGACY TO NON-COOPERATION FUND.

"Objects Contrary to Law".

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

"Is the Tilak Swaraj Fund the same as the Non-co-operation National Fund?" This question which was raised by the application of Mr. Kiranshankar Roy, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee claiming Rs. 18,700 left by Mr. Hiralal Dey, a Hindu of Calcutta in his will in 1924 to the fund called Non-co-operation Fund was answered in the affirmative to-day by Justice Lord Williams in the course of his judgment.

The Crown objected to this application on the ground that there was no such fund as stated in Bengal.

The counsel for Mr. Kiranshankar Roy said that the two movements were the same and he referred in support to the affidavit of Nirmal Chandra Chander, an ex-M.L.A., who was the treasurer of the Tilak Swaraj Fund in Bengal. "Proceeding His Lordship said: from the affidavit of Nirmal Chander it appears following the resolution of the Indian National Congress in 1920 in Bengal the fund known as the Bengal Tilak Swaraj Fund was started for the working out of non-violent non-

RESHAPING OF EDUCATION.

NEW IDEALS AND IDEAS.

Bengal Teachers' Conference.

BURDWAN, March 1.

In the course of his welcome address to-day at the fifth annual session of the All-Bengal Congress and University Teachers' Association at Burdwan, Mr. C. C. Mitra, Chairman of the Reception Committee said:—

Without attempting to solve the well-nigh impossible question of the respective responsibilities of teachers and of society for this state of things, I shall merely content myself with warning society that this certainly is not the way to get the best out of us. Whether our remoteness is responsible for the indifference of society, or the indifference of society for our remoteness, let not society forget the fact that the future of its young generations rests with us. I can not conceive of a greater foolishness than this on the part of society of entrusting its young children to a class of men whom it does not care a ways to treat with courtesy and respect. Since we have deliberately chosen the profession of teachers we are not entitled to scramble if we do not roll in wealth and luxury; but we can certainly expect living wages and what is far more important, we can expect a little respect, sympathy and understanding. If society denies us these and leaves us to end for ourselves, can it thereafter turn back and complain if instead of light it gets lightning?

IDENTICAL INTERESTS.

Referring to relation which should exist between teachers and guardians of students he said:

"On behalf of this sacred community of teachers I earnestly appeal to parents and guardians not to forget that their interests and ours are identical, namely, the building up of a band of young men for the service of their mother-country. In this common task of ours will be too much to expect that they will lend us their helping hands? In doing this our work of the regeneration of the young we naturally turn to them for sympathy and advice—and also for a little respect—to bear us up and to strengthen us; and if, instead, we get only contempt, jealousy and hatred, is it any wonder that our enthusiasm vanishes and in our despondency and gloom we are content to let things take their own course? And very little good can come to society out of this state of things, for the teachers are the 'salt' of the

earth; if the salt loses its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?"

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.
Sri Satish Chandra Chatterjee in the course of his presidential address said:—

The real cure for the problem of unemployment, however, lies elsewhere. "Back to the land" is the cry which has been in the air for sometime past. But it is a false cry. Not only will it be useless to increase the existing heavy pressure upon the land but it will be inhuman too. For 77 p. c. of the people live upon the land, with less than an acre and a half on an average. Other ways are to be explored for a real and lasting solution of the problem. The Bengalees are a romantic people with the spirit of adventure in them. I believe that they have an instinctive liking for the sea. Let the Navy be open to them. And why the Navy only, let the doors of the Army be flung open to them. Let technical institutes be started all over the land. In England there are 44 technical institutes for higher courses with over 4,000 students, 95 day technical institutes with 14,000 students. Besides there are over 4,000 schools to impart part-time instruction to 6 lakhs 81 thousand pupils. And what is the record here? The people of Bengal have by their unaided effort set up a Technical Institute with accommodation for about 900 students.

THE STUDENT MOVEMENT.

In the speaker's opinion "the unrest among the students is nothing but the inevitable repercussion of the student movement which is gathering momentum in all parts of the world. It is common knowledge that there is a natural impatience among the young against restraints, however salutary. It is for us, teachers, to meet the situation with greater forbearance and sympathy, and it is for them, students, to retain the traditional respect for teachers."

Mr. Chatterjee said, in conclusion: "The whole educational edifice of the country is being shaped anew. In this re-shaping of things and re-grouping of values we should remember that in the past India delivered her spiritual message and made her cultural contribution to the world and that the conquests she spread were not conquests by the sword but by the spirit. In future, too, India, growing stronger and wiser, will also bring her share of illumination to the festival of culture of the future world."—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR UNION.

—:o:—

Increase In Levy.

A PLEA FOR REVISION OF AWARD.

AHMEDABAD, March 3.

The Labour Union has increased the scale of fortnightly subscription of its members by 50 per cent and asked the Mill-owners' Association to call upon the mills to collect from March 1 the increased scale of subscription in accordance with the previous award of the Board of Arbitration consisting of Mr. Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas by which each mill was to contribute towards the Union's subscription and pay it to the Union every fortnight. Recently disputes have arisen between Mills and the Labour Union owing to this system of collection of subscription, and in some mills violence was said to have been threatened. According to the award a mill is to continue collecting the subscription even if an operative submitted to the mill his resignation from the Union until the Union approved of the resignation. This has led to frequent disputes. The Mill-owners' Association has, therefore, submitted the question of the revision of the previous award to the Arbitration Board, along with two other disputes in the Sarangpur Cotton Mill about alleged victimisation of workmen and unauthorised strikes.

PLEA FOR A SUB-BOARD.

The Labour Union has also demanded the appointment of a sub-board of arbitration for the settlement of minor disputes. The Mill-owners' Association has accepted this demand and asked the Labour Union to submit a workable scheme detailing the nature of the disputes to be submitted and the procedure to be followed, etc.—A. P.

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sions and for all insurances.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930.



SIR G. SCHUSTER'S SERMON TO LEADERS.

**Justifies Currency Bungling Of
Central Govt.**

REFERS TO LAHORE DECISION.

The following are further ex-
tracts from Sir George Schuster's
speech in presenting the Budget
in the Assembly:

If I turn now to the revenue
side of the picture—the second
of the two aspects which need exami-
nation—it may be said that the
estimates which I have presented,
or, to put it more fully, the expec-
tation of a set-back in the tax revenue,
or rather a halt in the normal rate
of its growth as evidenced in the
results of the last seven years,
and, secondly, a very decided wor-
sening in the position of the Com-
mercial Departments of the Rail-
ways and Posts and Telegraphs.
I am prepared to admit that it is
quite arguable that, on the revenue
side, the picture which I am
presenting, is abnormal and likely
to be improved in future years.
But, for many reasons, I feel sure
that it will be unwise to allow
such an argument to prevent the
introduction of new taxes suffi-
cient to meet the situation as I
have to present it to-day.

I have many reasons for this
conclusion, some of which I may
state shortly as follows: In the
first place some of our present
sources of revenue are likely to
disappear, and, in the case of
others, reductions may become de-
sirable. The following special
cases may be quoted: As regards
opium, we are already committed
to the disappearance of this re-
venue after 1935, and it is essential
to find new sources of revenue to
replace it. As regards the export
duty on rice, I have already indi-
cated in my proposals for this
year that this, at its present level,
may be a burden on the proper
economic life of the country and
further reductions may become
desirable. It is possible that eco-
nomic conditions may alter the
justification for other forms of
export duties as, for example, on
jute; while, as regards income-
tax, if again we put first the need
for removing burdens which ham-
per the economic development of
the country, I should myself wel-
come the opportunity of being
able to introduce certain changes,
as, for example, the introduction
of provisions for allowing trading
losses to be carried forward be-
yond the year in which they have
occurred and the abolition of
double super-tax on holding com-
panies. Again, new needs for ex-
penditure are constantly like to
press upon us and I have already
referred to some of the new ser-
vices which are now being de-
veloped.

DANGEROUSLY LOW MARGIN.
Yet another consideration is
this. We have, in my opinion
been working, in the past three
years, with a dangerously low mar-
gin. In a country like India sub-
ject to great risks of loss of re-
venue from failure of rains or
from floods it is desirable to have
some margin of revenue over ex-
penditure from which a reserve
can be built up in reasonably good
years. Memories are short, and
although the last two monsoons
have, in places, been unfavourable
it is many years since India has
suffered from a real failure of the
monsoon.

The last consideration to which
I have to call attention, one of
which bears most weight in my
own mind. We have got to pre-
pare for the probability—indeed,
I think I may say, the certainty—
that the next stage in constitu-
tional development will need pro-
vision of more money for the pro-
vinces and that, in some form or
other, the Central Government
must be prepared to relinquish
part of its own sources

of revenue. After all, it is
in the hands of the Provin-
cial Governments that the real
nation-building services lie, and
the two great needs for India are
agricultural development and, as
a necessary condition of its suc-
cess, the increase of a really ef-
fective form of primary education.
Of all the tasks, the responsibility
for which my present office lays
upon me, that which I take most
seriously is the duty of finding
revenue in order that those pro-
vinces, which are at present han-
dicapped by financial difficulties,
may make a great start forward
in developing the services which
the country really needs. I be-
lieve that, in the new taxes which
I have proposed, I have opened
the way, if things go well, without
putting any burden on the eco-
nomic life of the country or sub-
jecting to hardship any particu-
lar class, to create a margin which
will enable us, as soon as the con-
stitutional reforms are settled, to
give a fair measure of assistance
to the Provincial Governments in
the next chapter of their history.

WAYS AND MEANS.

I will now turn to a review of
the ways and means position for
the current year and the next,
a summary of which is given below
in the usual form:

	Revised Budget 1929-30	1930-31.
Liabilities.		
Railway capital outlay (construction)	24.15	16.75
Purchase of Railway	7.06	
Other capital outlay	1.93	3.97
Provincial transactions	9.47	7.93
Discharge of permanent debt (net)	25.36	18.84
Contraction against treasury bills	6.86	
Contraction against silver	2.94	
Other transactions	3.96	1.86
Total	81.73	49.35
Resources		
Revenue surplus	35	70
Rupee loan (net)	35.47	23.50
Sterling loan (net)	7.92	
Treasury bills with public	20.00	4.00
India Bills	8.00	
Post Office cash certi- ficates and savings bank	5.94	6.20
Other unfunded debt	8.10	3.16
Appropriation for re- duction etc. of debt	5.85	5.90
Depreciation and Re- serve Funds	.99	5.27
Reduction of cash balances	-10.89	8.62
Total	81.73	49.35

LAST YEAR'S LOANS.

The gross proceeds of the ru-
pee loan in the current year
amounted to about 35-1/2 crores
of which 22-1/4 crores represent
conversion of bonds maturing
from 1930 to 1932. This substan-
tial reduction in the amount of
the loans maturing in the near
future has considerably improved
the position for next three years,
but the actual cash received in
subscription to the loan was 13-
1/4 crores only, that is, 4-3/4 crores
less than the total new loan
provided for in the budget. As I
anticipated at this time last year,
it was necessary to resort to ex-
ternal borrowing on a consid-
erable scale. Starting bills for £6
millions in each case were issued
in London in May and December.
The former issue matured in
February and in order to place
ourselves in funds to meet them,
short-term bonds for £6 millions
were issued early in February. The
total net amount of funds raised
during the year in England has

(Continued On Page 8.)

PRINCE TO RETURN "HOME"?

**Suffering From
Subtertian Malaria.**

DOCTORS OPINIONS.

LONDON, March 2.
Nairobi.—It is officially an-
nounced that the Prince of Wales
is suffering from an attack of
subtertian malaria and has re-
turned here in consequence of it.
Fever is following the normal
course. It is anticipated that His
Royal Highness will be quite well
in a few days.

News of the Prince of Wales'
illness came as complete surprise
to the members of the Prince's
household in London.
Sir Aldo Castellani, interviewed
by Reuter to-night, explained that
subtertian malaria need not cause
anxiety, provided it was taken in
hand promptly, as doubtless had
happened in the Prince's case. He
expressed the opinion that the
best course would be for His Royal
Highness to remain in Nairobi for
a fortnight after the temperature
drops, and then come home. "I
should not advise him to stay in
Africa," said Sir Aldo.

Sir William Simpson, interview-
ed by Reuter, drew attention to
the efficient medical service of
Kenya and said that the "Prince"
could not be in better hands.—
Reuter.

Will Prince Make Return Journey To Europe.

LONDON, March 2.
Nairobi.—While attacks of sub-
tertian malaria usually pass off
after 48 hours in which a patient
suffers high temperature and great
discomfort, the Prince of Wales is
bound to feel rather weak and
run-down after his illness. The
question that is being eagerly de-
bated here is as to whether the
Prince's medical advisers may not
urge him to change his present
plans for the return journey to
Europe which will entail a long
and exhausting journey through
Uganda, Lake Albert and Nile Val-
ley to Cairo.

RIFLE V. CAMERA.
The "Daily Chronicle" in an
editorial headed "The Prince's Cam-
era" sympathises with the Prince
of Wales in his illness, and draws
attention to the fact that the
Prince has recently been pursuing
big game with a camera instead
of with a rifle. The paper declares
that the danger of utter extinc-
tion which is threatening some of
the fauna would be removed if
other sportsmen followed the
Prince's example of hunting where
hunting is legitimate and refrain-
ing where it is not.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES' CONDITION IMPROVES.

**Regrets Bad Luck In Not
Bagging Elephant.**

LONDON, March 3.
Nairobi.—A bulletin issued at
noon says that the condition of
the Prince of Wales continues to
improve. No complications have
occurred. Complete recovery is
expected at an early date.
Reuter learns authoritatively
that the Prince of Wales is rest-
ing in most comfortable condi-
tions at the Government House
and receiving best medical at-
tention and most skilled nurs-
ing. His Royal Highness is very
cheerful and making light of the
trouble though he is deploring his
second piece of bad luck which
has again robbed him of the
chance of bagging an elephant.—
Reuter.

ID CELEBRATIONS AT DELHI

DELHI, March 3.
Over 50,000 Muslims said their
Id prayers at Idgah this morn-
ing. Elaborate police arrange-
ments were made but the whole
ceremony passed off without any
hitch. Similar crowds collected
at Jumma Masjid and Fatehpur
also.—Free Press.

AUTHOR OF "LLOYD'S FOLLY" IN NEW ROLE.

**"Educating" British
About Indian
Conditions.**

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO "DAILY
TELEGRAPH."**

LONDON, March 3.
A series of articles on econ-
omic, social and political condi-
tions in India in relation to the
problem of future Government
has been begun by Lord Lloyd in
the "Daily Telegraph". He says
that the problem requiring solu-
tion is most often and, unfortu-
nately, most easily presented in
the manner which stresses im-
mediate political issues only and
relegates other considerations to
the background.

He points out in this connection
that the economic problem is of
the utmost importance and first
devotes himself to an examina-
tion of this aspect of the situa-
tion in the hope of redressing the
balance which gives prominence
to the political position.

Lord Lloyd proceeds to survey
the general position of India's
economic activities since the early
days and development of her
trade and commerce.—Reuter.

BURMESE WOMAN MAGIS- TRATE.

RANGOON, March 3.
Mrs. Tee Tee Luce has been
appointed Honorary Magistrate,
Third Class for Rangoon Town.
She is the wife of Professor B. H.
Luce, I. E. S., Lecturer in English
at the University College and is
the first Burmese Lady to be ap-
pointed to such a post.—A. P.

French Airman Sails For Marseilles.

M. Maurice Rossi, French me-
chanic sailed for Marseilles on
Saturday. It will be remarked
that while flying from Paris to
Saigon with Lebriz as the result
of a crash near Thion in Decem-
ber last Rossi was injured neces-
sitating his detention in Rangoon
Hospital since then. Rossi while
in hospital received the Cross of
the Legion of Honour from the
French Government.—A. P.

EUROPEANS JOIN ASIATICS IN PRAYER.

Impressive Id Celebrations At Woking Mosque.

LONDON, March 2.
An appeal to Christians to ob-
tain the true perspective of the
Muslim religion and its Great
Teacher was the text of the ser-
mon preached by Imam Abdul

LEADERS' CONFERENCE

**Adjourned Till 22nd
March.**

**ACTIVITIES TO BE CON-
FINED TO BUDGET WORK.**

NEW DELHI, March 2.
The Committee of Leaders' Con-
ference continued deliberations to-
day for 4 hours, when further pro-
gress was made with the discus-
sion of the subject of protection
of religion and culture, language
and personal law of minorities.
Generally speaking, Muslims were
only a minority community who is
said to have insisted on the pro-
tection of its personal law by con-
stitutional provision.

Among the Hindus there was a
slight difference of opinion on this
question, some being in favour of
such provision and others against
it. A suggestion was made that on
the question of protection of per-
sonal law, the power which now
rests in the Governor-General
should be transferred to either the
Standing Committee or the Supre-
me Court.

No final decision, however, was
reached as many members wanted
to participate in the discussion.
Mr. Jinnah was not present, to-
day, owing to indisposition. Sir
Tej Bahadur Sapru has gone to
Allahabad. Nanakchand, Gokul-
chand, Narang and Ujjal Singh
had wired for postponement of the
Committee's deliberations, as they
were pre-occupied with the im-
portant budget work in the provin-
cial council. Many members of
the Assembly, who are on the
Committee, also represented that
they being faced with budget dis-
cussion from Tuesday till almost
the end of the present session the
Committee might stand adjourned
till after the session. They also
added that this adjournment
might enable ten co-opted mem-
bers from various provinces to
come to Delhi to participate in
deliberations. Though originally
some members of the Committee
did not approve of such an ad-
journment they finally agreed in
view of the cogent reasons ad-
vanced and also to give the Oppo-
sition in the Assembly full oppor-
tunity to launch their attack on
the Budget. The Committee should
meet to-morrow after which it will
adjourn till after 22nd March
when the Assembly session will be
over.—A. P.

SAVE US FROM INDIAN INDUSTRY!

**Lancashire Wants Immediate Application
Of 5 Per. Cent Protective Duty.**

**BRITISH WORKERS AND REPRESENTATION TO
GOVT. OF INDIA.**

LONDON, March 2.
The general belief in Lancashire
is that if the addition of five per
cent to the duty on non-British
goods in India can be enforced
immediately, the effect on Lanca-
shire trade of the increased tariff
of fifteen per cent. will be much
minimised. It is noteworthy, in
connection with the statement of
the Chairman of the Manchester
Chamber of Commerce, cabled
yesterday, that the operatives'
leaders are entirely agreed with
regard to the Government making
reasonable representations to the
Government of India against any

measures prejudicing Lancashire
trade with India.—Reuter.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

**Manchester Deputation To
London.**

LONDON, March 3.
The "Manchester Guardian" says
that the deputation from Manches-
ter will be proceeding to London
shortly for the purpose of urging
that increased Indian cotton du-
ties shall not be enforced in re-
spect of Lancashire goods.—Reu-
ter.

SARDA ACT & ARYAN MARRIAGE BILL.

**"UNITED OPINION OF
INDIANS OVERSEAS."**

LONDON, March 2.
Maritzburg.—A meeting of the
Aryan Representative Assembly of
Natal has adopted a resolution ap-
proving of the Sarda Marriage Act
and also the Aryan Marriage Bill.
Copies of the resolutions will be
sent to the Conference of Indian
emigrants which is to meet in
April, for transmission to the In-
dian Government as expressing
the united opinion of Indians over-
seas.—Reuter.

NASIK SWEEPERS AND SCAVENGERS STRIKE.

A Huge Demonstration.

NASIK, March 3.
The Municipal sweepers have
struck work here for two days,
Sunday and Monday, in sympathy
with the untouchables. Satya-
graha to enter temples. The strike
is expected to continue if the tem-
ple authorities do not yield and
admit the "depressed" classes. The
strikers took a prominent part in
the mammoth procession yester-
day.—Free Press.

TARDIEU'S NEW CABINET.

M. Cheron Omitted.

**PLACATING THE
OPPOSITION.**

LONDON, March 2.
Paris.—M. Tardieu retains
twenty Ministers of his last Cab-
inet, the most notable departures
being M. Cheron, whose financial
policy caused the downfall of the
Ministry, M. Loucheur and M. Ley-
gues, who is succeeded by the re-
cognised naval expert M. Dumes-
nil. The new Ministers have been
chosen from the further Left in
order to placate the Opposition in
that quarter.
The Cabinet meets on Tuesday,
and goes to Parliament on Wed-
nesday.—Reuter.

FRENCH DELEGATION TO NAVAL CONFERENCE.

**To Leave For London On
Thursday.**

LONDON, March 2.
Paris.—The Delegation to the
Naval Conference leaves for Lon-
don on Thursday with the excep-
tion of M. Tardieu who will wait
a few days.—Reuter.



*Muslims at Id prayers at the Esplanade.—(Inset) the Imam.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.